

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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August 7, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 82 66

August 7, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 83 81

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.70

2988 日七十月大

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1915.

大英一千九百一十五年八月七日 星期六
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

HAS IVANGOROD BEEN ABANDONED?

HOW THE POLISH CAPITAL WAS OCCUPIED.

Wild Enthusiasm in Berlin.

FURTHER ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE VIGOROUSLY MAINTAINED.

ENEMY COMPLETELY REPULSED.

August 6, 12.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that an Italian offensive is vigorously maintained in the various sectors. The Austrians violently counter-attacked the Italian centre on the Carso plateau hoping to arrest their advance. A communique says that the Italians withstood the shock and then attacked the enemy fiercely and stormed a most extensive entrenchment dominating the entrance to an important wood and a vital height. The enemy last night made most desperate efforts to regain the entrenchment but were completely repulsed.

GERMAN INFLUENCE TO BE DESTROYED.

ESPECIALLY GERMANY'S HOLD UPON THE METAL INDUSTRY

August 7, 7.40 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that the Hon. Mr. T. Hughes, the Attorney-General, declared that the Commonwealth would pursue unflinchingly the policy of destroying German influence wherever it existed; especially the German worldwide hold upon the metal industry.

THE RUSSIANS.

IVANGOROD REPORTED OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY.

August 6, 12.15 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Vienna communique says that Ivangorod is occupied by the enemy.

ENEMY'S MARKED ADVANCE.

August 7, 7.50 a.m.
A telegram from Petrograd says that the German continue to make a rapid advance in the Baltic provinces and have reached the river Wisla, a dozen miles to the east of the river Eoka, a tributary of the As, but were driven back from here in disorder on the 4th instant, towards the Eoka, abandoning much munitions and their trenches. German aeroplanes bombed Riga which is now directly threatened, the Germans having passed the morass and the lakelet region and have reached good forest country where the local Germans, though Russian subjects, are guiding men. When the Russians were preparing to leave Riga the Germans, who previously were not seen, swarmed the streets unable to cancel their rejoicing at the advance of the enemy on Riga. The direction indicates the extremely wide nature of the German flanking movement.
Stubborn fighting continues to the east of Ponevies where the Germans are progressing very slowly.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE LOSS OF WARSAW.

August 7, 7.40 a.m.
After the failure of the four previous attacks, the first of which began in October, the Germans have at length succeeded in capturing Warsaw; but a three month's battle was necessary to achieve this result which not merely cost them stupendous losses, but left the situation in Poland still largely undecided; besides giving the western Allies further breathing space, which may prove to have a more definite effect on the result of the war, than the costly triumph of Warsaw. The loss of the city is undoubtedly a blow as it was the greatest military depot in Western Russia and a supply base for the Russian armies. It was generally understood to be a first-class fortress constituting, with Ivangorod, a double bridgehead on the Vistula. Besides an inner belt of five fortresses within the city, on the left bank of the Vistula is an outer belt of ten forts, and seven on the right bank, all of which were not more than five miles from the city, which was thus at the mercy of modern guns. This probably was the reason for the Russian evacuation. It is believed that the whole fortress was equipped with 1,400 guns.

It is improbable that any of these or much other booty has fallen into the hands of the Germans, indeed, telegrams, via Amsterdam, show that the transports of joy into which the whole of Germany was thrown, were mingled with disappointment owing to the absence of the details of the booty and the number of prisoners. From official bulletins recording the event there are all indications that the Russians retreated in good order leaving nothing of real military value. The Kaiser telephoned the news to the Kaiserin who ordered General von Kessel, commanding Berlin, to send cyclists throughout the capital to announce the evacuation. The cyclists dashed through the crowded streets yelling the news. Indescribable scenes of enthusiasm ensued, citizens and policemen kissed each other and crowds sang the German national anthem. Schools were closed, church bells pealed and houses were bedecked with flags. Newspaper extras were thrown into the streets in bundles, the people fighting for them.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria has hitherto been scarcely mentioned in any of the enemy communique. It is asserted that General von Mackensen should have entered Warsaw, but, owing to the necessity of satisfying the Bavarians, whose losses in Poland have been the greatest, von Mackensen was ordered to transfer his command to Prince Leopold.

It is reported that the Kaiser arrived at Zoppot, near Danzig, and is expected to return to Berlin on Sunday to preside at an important conference, the suggested purpose of which is to proclaim the semi-independence of Poland, with the Austrian Archduke Charles Stephen as King.

There have been no details on either side as to the incidents of the Russian retreat though a brief extract from a despatch by a correspondent of the *Lokalsender*, gives a vivid glimpse of the scenes in the wake of the retreating Russians. It says the Germans entered Nadarzyn about a dozen miles from Warsaw on Wednesday, the day after the Russians left, and found the town a mass of burning ruins, everywhere along the countryside were burning villages and farms and streams of people fleeing along the roads to the east, encumbered with goods and driving herds of cattle.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE

RUSSIAN BRAVE COUNTER ATTACKS.

August 5, 8.35 p.m.
Reuter's representative at Amsterdam says that, according to the Berlin communique, the German cavalry is making some progress in Courland while terrific fighting is going on between the Narwa and the Bag. The communique speaks of the brave and desperate counter-attacks of the Russians, especially to the east of Roohan. The Germans claim to have taken four thousand prisoners. The situation at Ivangorod is unchanged. The communique makes it evident that General von Mackensen has not recovered from the severe shock he received to the north of Cholm, and concludes by saying that the cavalry have reached Vladimir, to the south-west of Kovel, indicating that the Russians have taken up new lines at Kovel.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

ENORMOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

August 6, 4.15 a.m.
The Petrograd communique does not mention the fall of Warsaw. It says that south of the Bionia Road and west of the city the Russians on the 4th repulsed German attacks. The enemy, who lost enormously, advanced close to the wire entanglements, where they were stopped by the Russian fire. The communique adds that the Russians in the Ivangorod district crossed unmolested to the right bank of the Vistula, blowing up the bridges behind them. The Russians between the Vistula and the Bag on the evening of the 3rd repulsed the Germans who lost enormously. The communique says that these local successes at numerous points, ending with a short pursuit, have enabled the Russians the same night to occupy unmolested a new and more advantageous front on the left of the Bag. The Germans on the Narwa front attacked in the direction of Lomai and from the front, Ostrolenka-Rossin, took the offensive with considerable forces on the roads towards Ostrow.

RUSSIANS ON A NEW FRONT.

August 6, 4.55 a.m.
A Petrograd official announcement says that in consequence of conditions and the general situation, our troops covering Warsaw on the west were ordered to retire to the right of the Vistula. They retreated at five o'clock on the morning of the 5th unmolested towards a new front assigned to them, after blowing up all the bridges of the Vistula.

AUSTRIAN LIE REFUTED.

August 6, 11.00 p.m.
Why the Russians evacuated the forts of Warsaw and Ivangorod is explained in a Petrograd communique which has been issued in reply to a recent Austrian communique which stated that the capture by the Transylvanians of eight positions with casemates below Ivangorod is the most glorious day in Austrian history. The Russian communique says the Ivangorod forts were constructed almost entirely of brick and in no way corresponding to modern requirements. The enemy attacks in October were repulsed not by the forts but by the field positions in front of them. Now, all the stores of Ivangorod had been withdrawn methodically in view of the impossibility of it withstanding a siege. Our rear-guards, some of them in a line of field works, checked the enemy for some days, in conformity with the general strategic plan, without desperate action and were withdrawn on the 4th to the right bank of the Vistula, also in conformity with the general plan, after blowing up the concrete bases supporting the brick casemates and destroying the bridges.

MUNITIONS MINISTER'S OPTIMISM.

August 5, 8.20 p.m.
Mr. Lloyd George, addressing an audience of ten thousand people at Bangor, said he had no anxiety as to the ultimate issue of this terrible conflict (cheers). The dark clouds in the East I view with anxiety but not dread, as I see a ray of hope on the dark horizon—the regeneration of the great people of Russia. Our enemies do not understand that their mighty cannonading and hammering are shattering the rusty bars fettering the souls of the Russians (great cheering). Behind Warsaw the Russian people are shaking themselves free of the stifling debris, their mighty limbs are preparing with new spirit and new hope for a new land. The Austro-Prussians to-day are doing for the Russians what their ancestors did for France. They are hammering with the sword which will destroy them (loud cheers). They are freeing Russia; let them beware what happens. I have no fear of the end of the war, none (cheers), but that our duty is to put forth our utmost effort becomes clearer and clearer every day.

REMARKABLE FRENCH MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

August 6, 8.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris reports that two French scientists have made a great discovery—an ideal antiseptic for destroying septic agents in wounds without damaging the tissues. The French Government, in co-operation with the Rockefeller Institute, has established a huge hospital at Compiègne, where antirrhine research is being carried on.
The discovery is a preparation of hypochloride of lime with boracic acid as a preservative and carbonate of lime to counteract acidity.
Professor Lindouzy said before the Academy of Science that the new preparation applied to the most frightful wounds had modified their aspect in a week in a manner quite unknown with the old antiseptic processes. Cases of gangrene had been prevented at the very outset and, indeed, if the new antiseptic was applied in time, infection of wounds might henceforth be considered impossible.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Italian offensive is being vigorously maintained in the various sectors.

According to a message from Amsterdam a Vienna communique reports the occupation of Ivangorod, by the enemy.

It is suggested that the semi-independence of Poland will be proclaimed with the Austrian Arch Duke Charles Stephen as King.

The Italians attacked the enemy fiercely on the Carso plateau and stormed a most extensive entrenchment dominating an important wood and a vital height.

The capture of Warsaw necessitated a three month's battle and cost the enemy stupendous losses. The situation in Poland is still largely undecided.

The loss of Warsaw is undoubtedly a blow, as it was the greatest military depot in western Russia, and was a supply base for the Russian armies.

The conference between the United States and the various South American Republics have decided to send a message to the Mexican military leaders demanding the restoration of peace.

It is believed that the whole of the fortress of Warsaw was equipped with 1,400 guns, but it is improbable that any of these or much other booty has fallen into the hands of the Germans.

The Kaiser telephoned the news of the capture of the Warsaw to the Kaiserin who ordered General von Kessel, commanding Berlin, to send cyclists throughout the capital announcing the capture.

Indescribable scenes of enthusiasm ensued as the result of the capture of Warsaw, citizens and policemen kissed each other and crowds sang the German national anthem.

It is asserted that General von Mackensen should have entered Warsaw but owing to the necessity of satisfying the Bavarians, von Mackensen was ordered to transfer his command to Prince Leopold.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Flying Exhibition by Tom Gunn—8.15 p.m.

Monday, August 9.
Sale of Cornu Land at F.W.D.

Wednesday, August 11.
Sale of Leasehold Property—P.G. Lammer's Sales Room—8.00 p.m.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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ing and gasping for breath when
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a sufferer for many years, will, if
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radical cure of this erstwhile in-
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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to Eu-
ropean officials and merchants in
this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is pos-
sessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has also
a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 160,
Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect
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Travellers and Local Residents, being most centrally situated. Special Terms
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Single Rooms from \$2.00 per day or \$40.00 per month with attendance. Hot
and Cold Water, Electric Light, etc., No Extras.
Inspection cordially invited; full particulars may be obtained either
on premises or

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ACTING MANAGER.

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PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new
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Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining
room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout
and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add. "Phoenix."

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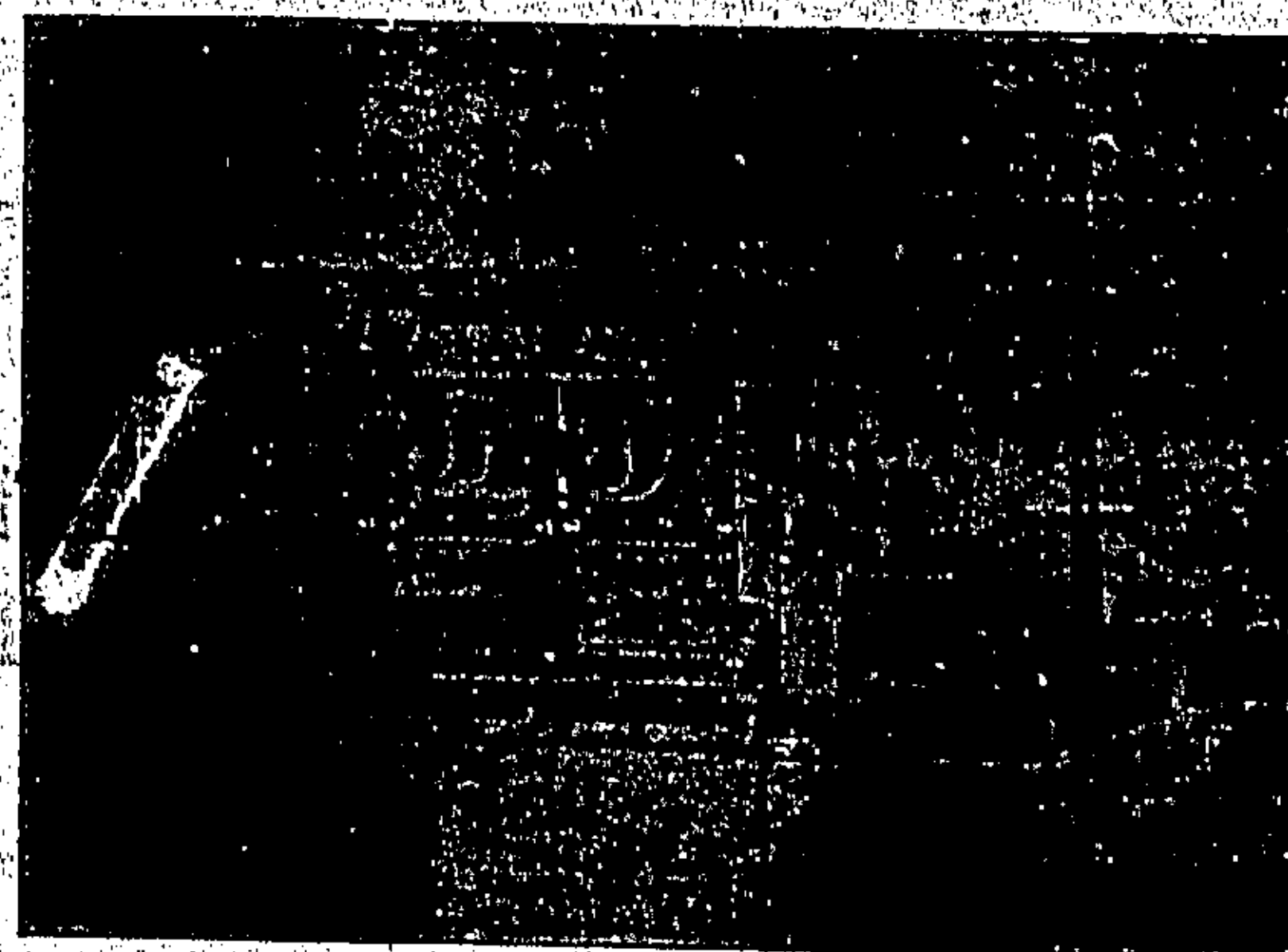
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Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social
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NOTICES

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MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET.
SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL. FOR
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

No Separate Peace.
Still, it is gratifying to us, so
far away from the centre of active
operations, to learn that on the
whole if there has been anxiety as
to separate peace being made by
one of the Allies, it has been
readily dispelled by the message
exchanged between His Majesty
the King and President Poincaré,
echoed as they have been by the
Secretary of State for the Colonies
and by the Russian Duma. Though
Germany and her friends
may widely and diligently cir-
cling the subject, there is no
hope of any separate peace being
made. We are out to crush
German military power once and
for all, and we are going to see
that it is done, cost what it may.
However long and steep may be
the road, we are as Allies going
to travel along it, and the Ger-
mans—with their sinister rumours
and lies—will know by this time
that the heart and mind and
power of the allied nations
are behind the allied troops.
The allies will dictate in Berlin
on what conditions peace will be
made. Germany will accede be-
cause she will be compelled to do
so, for there will be a sober and
chastened Germany to deal with
by that time.

Daily Press.

President or Emperor.

When, in October, 1913, he
was elected President of the Re-
public for the ensuing ten years
Yuan began his address with a
confession of his political faith in
which he proclaimed his devotion
to the old traditions of his
country. "I have aimed," he
said, "at introducing gradually
such reforms as would make for
public enlightenment; at the
same time, I have preferred con-
servative to extreme methods for
the reasons that the fate of the
State and people must not be
staked on a single hazard of the
dice, and that immemorial
traditions and precepts must
not be lightly swept into
oblivion." And so in accord-
ance with this profession of
faith we have seen a gradual re-
version to the old order of things
in many directions. Not the
least notable of his acts has been
the revival of the great annual
ceremony of the worship of
Heaven at the Capital with the
President fulfilling the rôle of
"the Son of Heaven," and we
have had the learned men of the
land explaining how well this ac-
corded with Republican prin-
ciples. We have seen, too, a
revival of Confucianism through-
out China, and, in short, a general
return in the whole public life of
China to the conditions prevail-
ing in the days immediately pre-
ceding the Revolution. But we
fancy this tendency will stop
short of the proclamation of
President Yuan as Emperor of
China.

China Mail.

The War Work of French
Railways.

As will be seen, therefore, the
War Department pays directly
for the transport operations which
it needs. In ordinary times the
railway companies tariff for com-
mercial traffic is a compound
tariff, which is made up of two
kinds of remuneration; these at
first were charged separately.
One item is the toll—in French,
droit de place, being the re-
muneration to cover the cost of
laying down and maintaining the
permanent way; the other being
the actual fee for transport,
which is due to the company
when this latter carries out the
traffic on its own system. The
distinction is generally without
interest at the present time for
ordinary traffic, and is not made.
When, however, military transport
at the front is effected by the
military authorities themselves,
the situation is different; it be-
comes that of a separate depart-
ment carrying out transport
independently of the construction,
maintenance, and repair of the
railway plant. In this instance,
the toll alone enters into con-
sideration, and it is half of the
toll which is paid by the War
Department to the companies in
war time, when the military
authorities take full charge of the
service.

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Carte, or Table d'Hôte, with
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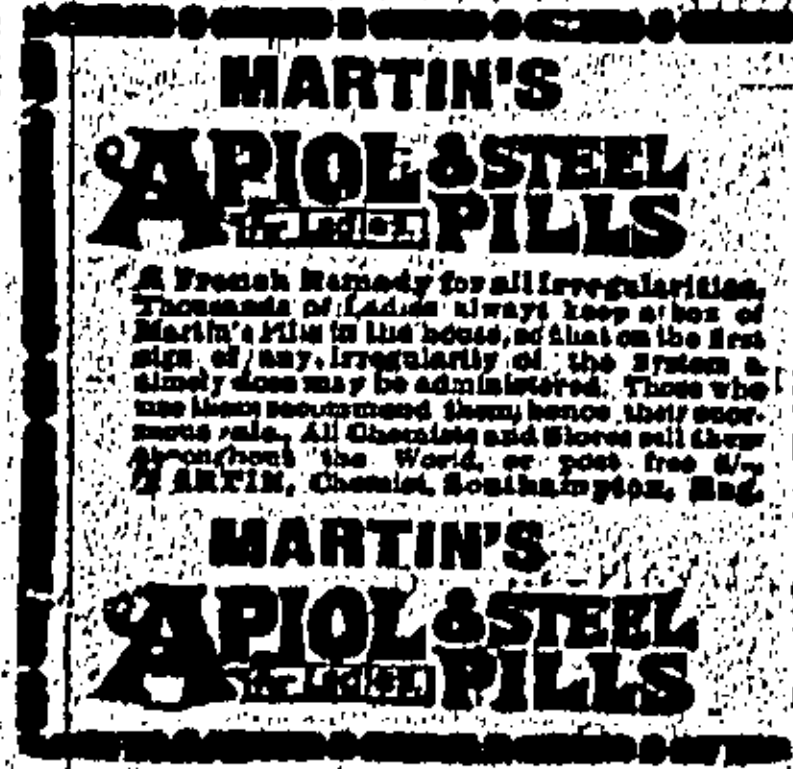
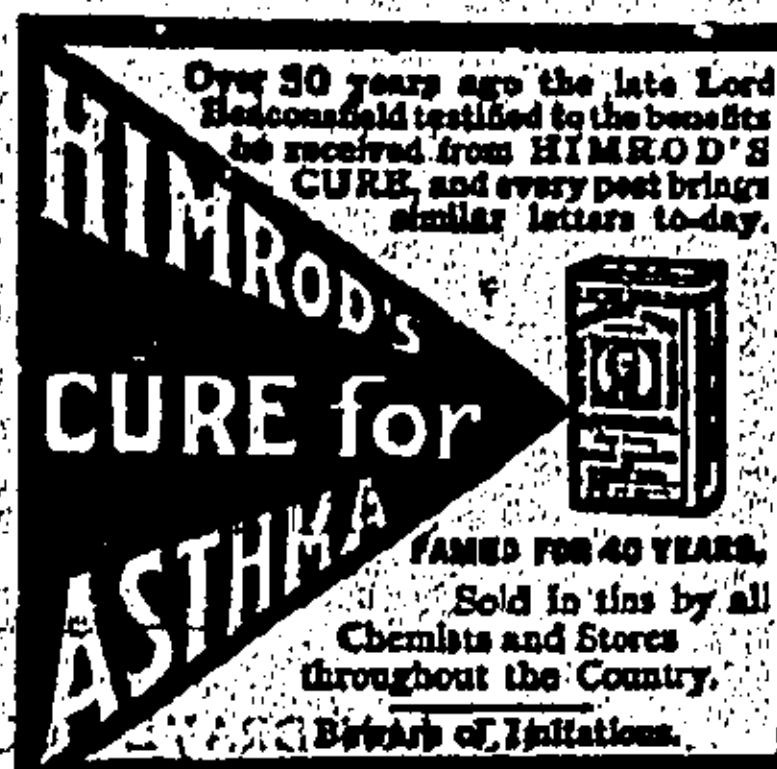
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

Lieut. Poulton Palmer's Estate.
Lieut. Ronald William Palmer, better known as Ronald William Poulton, the famous Rugby player, of Portland-place, Reading, was killed in action on May 4, leaving £22,310. He left £900 to various organizations, and his motor-car to the Rev. Richard W. Dugdale and Claude P. Evans, in remembrance of a friendship which has given me the happiest hours of my life.

War and Peace Degeneration.
The Lord Mayor, in opening the annual conference of the National Association for the Feeble Minded at the Guildhall, on June 25, said that the results of this nerve-shattering war would, in all probability, be found in the future generation, and in order to limit those results, we must do our best to prevent unities which might be productive of a neurotic race and cause degeneration.

Secretary to Lord Chancellor and Clerk of the Crown.
We understand, says the *Globe*, that the dual position of Permanent Principal Secretary to the Lord Chancellor's Office and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, vacated by the elevation to the Peerage of Sir K. Macleod, is to be filled by a member of a well-known family of Scotsmen. The salary is £2,000 a year; the position carries with it considerable patronage.

Lady's Bridge Loses.
At the London Bankruptcy Court the examination was concluded of Mrs. Pauline Florence Landale, widow, of 19, Bolton-street, W. She attributed her inability to falling off of her income since 1913, to heavy interest on a loan money, and to her losses at bridge. She stated that in 1912 she won £1,000 at bridge and £550 in the Calcutta Sweepstakes, but was subsequently unfortunate, and met with losses, about £700 during 1913 and 1914, which compelled her to have resorted to money-lenders, and ultimately to file her petition.

Another Effect of the War.
The manufacturers of aerated waters, as well as beer bottlers, says a home paper, anticipate some difficulty in maintaining with regularity delivery of bottled goods during the summer season owing to a possible shortage of bottles. The war has seriously affected the bottle blowing industry, and supplies of bottles can be obtained only with considerable irregularity. So important is this matter that the Bottlers' Associations have made a special appeal both by circular delivered from shop to shop, and by newspaper advertisement, to shopkeepers to assist them.

"A Pagan Line."
Father Bernard Vaughan now explains his criticism of Mr. Kipling's line, "Who dies if England lives?" He called this a "pagan line" and he repeats the assertion that the phrase is usually uttered in a pagan sense. "I am, of course, aware," writes Father Vaughan, "that in its context Mr. Kipling's line may bear a lawful and patriotic interpretation. But, as quoted in an isolated phrase, it frequently serves to express the apotheosis of the State which all Christians must protest against." This is all very well, but Mr. Kipling never meant to express "the apotheosis of the State"; his sentiments were purely patriotic.

Joffre's Blue Glasses.
Like Napoleon, General Joffre believes in his "star," and in this connection it is interesting to recall an incident of his mission to Timbuctoo in 1894. While he was in Africa his left eye was stung by a venomous insect, and fears were entertained for his sight. But he refused to wear a bandage, declaring that he could not lead his men in that condition. The doctor then declared that unless he wore blue glasses he would go blind, but Joffre inquired ironically whether spectacles could be expected to drop from the sky. The eye grew more and more inflamed, when one day there was brought to him a parcel, for an absent soldier, and the package contained a pair of the necessary blue glasses, of all things in the world.

NOTICE.

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FRENCH EX-MINISTER'S IMPRESSIONS.

The Irresistible Forces of the United Kingdom.

The *Matin* began on June 18 the publication of a series of articles by M. Jean Cruppi, Member of Parliament and former Minister of Foreign Affairs who has been gathering in England impressions of what is thought and desired there of the British projects and British hopes to-day.

Speaking of the organization of the British Army, he says: "History will tell what strength of mind the Arquis and Kitchener have shown when at certain times they have nobly forgotten the defence of their islands and emptied England of her last forces, for Lord Kitchener, before organizing the millions of soldiers whom he has at his disposal to-day, had to obtain them of their own free will."

"The Victor of Khan Yun constituted himself the first of recruiting sergeants in the United Kingdom, a sergeant who writes to the people, describes to them the country's peril, and endeavours to persuade them by figures and pictures."

"Lloyd George is a living expression of this work which is the continuation and development of the efforts already accomplished. I was in England when on June 3rd the Minister of Munitions delivered to the workers of Manchester his magnificent call to the workshops, and as a formidable army is to be added to the forces already gathered at the front."

In conclusion, M. Cruppi says: "All persons I have seen showed me the complete unity which prevails in the desire to reduce Germany. Whigs or Tories, Scots or Irishmen, desiring only that from the bloodshed among our own the union of France and Great Britain will arise tightened and strengthened by the common trial."

"In France these things are known, but it is good they should be recited by a witness who has been able as they say in England, to realise them and support his impressions by the facts which I give."

"Before leaving London I had the great honour of being received by the King. Never have the irresistible forces of the United Kingdom appeared to me more energetic, more imposing. These forces are in full activity and moving towards the desired end."

GERMAN DIFFERENCES?

A Rupture Over the Submarine War?

Amsterdam, June 23.—A personage who is well acquainted with German politics stated that the suspension of the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" is a more serious matter than it has been hitherto believed to be, since that paper is the organ of the party which crowns Germany into war, and

moreover, is the private organ of Admiral Von Tirpitz.

Count Hohenlohe, the writer of the article to which objection was taken, is one of the intimates of the Marine Minister, so that it may be seen that his criticism of the Government's attitude was inspired by Admiral Von Tirpitz. The attack on the Imperial Chancellor shows that the differences between Admiral Von Tirpitz and the Chancellor are increasing.

What is at present being played behind the curtain on the political stage is the biggest scheme Germany ever saw, which may lead to open rupture.

After the Lusitania question across the leaders of German politics declined responsibility if the present submarine policy is persisted in. Their opinion was expressed in an article by Herr Zimmermann, Under-Secretary of State, published in the "Lokal-Anzeiger," which aroused a storm of indignation in the Nationalist Press, the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," leading the attacks.

Its prohibition seems to indicate that the Chancellor will persevere in this attitude, which is inspired towards the United States by a spirit of conciliation, to which Admiral Von Tirpitz strongly objects.

The suspension of the "Tageszeitung" is only the first outward sign of the inner crisis which at the moment divides the Cabinet, and which may, before long, become a public crisis.

The German Press Uneasy.

Amsterdam, June 23.—The "Koelnische Zeitung" deploras the article in the semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" on the suppression of the "Tageszeitung" as being calculated to create an impression among Germany's enemies that divergence of views exists between the Government and the people regarding the line of conduct hitherto publicly announced.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" thinks it a pity that the Government suppressed the "Tageszeitung," especially as it took no action against the "Lokal-Anzeiger" for the recent article which announced the discord by an unfortunate defence of the American standpoint and aroused the fears which the "Norddeutsche" now attacks.

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung" is much distressed by the suppression. It says great uneasiness has been caused by the "Lokal-Anzeiger's" article, which urged adopting a spirit of conciliation towards America, and it calls for an official statement that the submarine will not be abandoned. The "Volkszeitung" considers that the present one of uneasiness among the population will not be attained by such a measure as the suppression of the "Tageszeitung," but by a positive declaration that articles such as that in the "Lokal-Anzeiger" do not represent the views of responsible quarters.

Dutch Military Opinion.

Amsterdam, June 23.—In the course of an article in the "Telegraaf" the opinion is expressed that the Russians evidently consider that they can exhaust the Anglo-German offensive in the

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J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

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R. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1915.

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

NOTICE.
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W. G. WORCESTER,
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THE CHINA CLIPPERS, Basil Lubbock	4.00	LE REGIME DES CAPITULATIONS ET L'AFRICAINE CONSTITUTIONNELLE EN CHINE, par L. N. Tchou	6.00
THE CLIPPER SHIP ERA 1843-1869, A. H. Clark	6.00	THE WORLD'S WARSHIPS, Jane's	2.00
THE HEART OF JAINISM, Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson	6.00	WITH OUR FIGHTING MEN, Rev. J. A. Talbot	2.00
INDIAN THEISM, Nicol MacNicol	4.50	BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE FRONT, Adam Sedgwick	4.50
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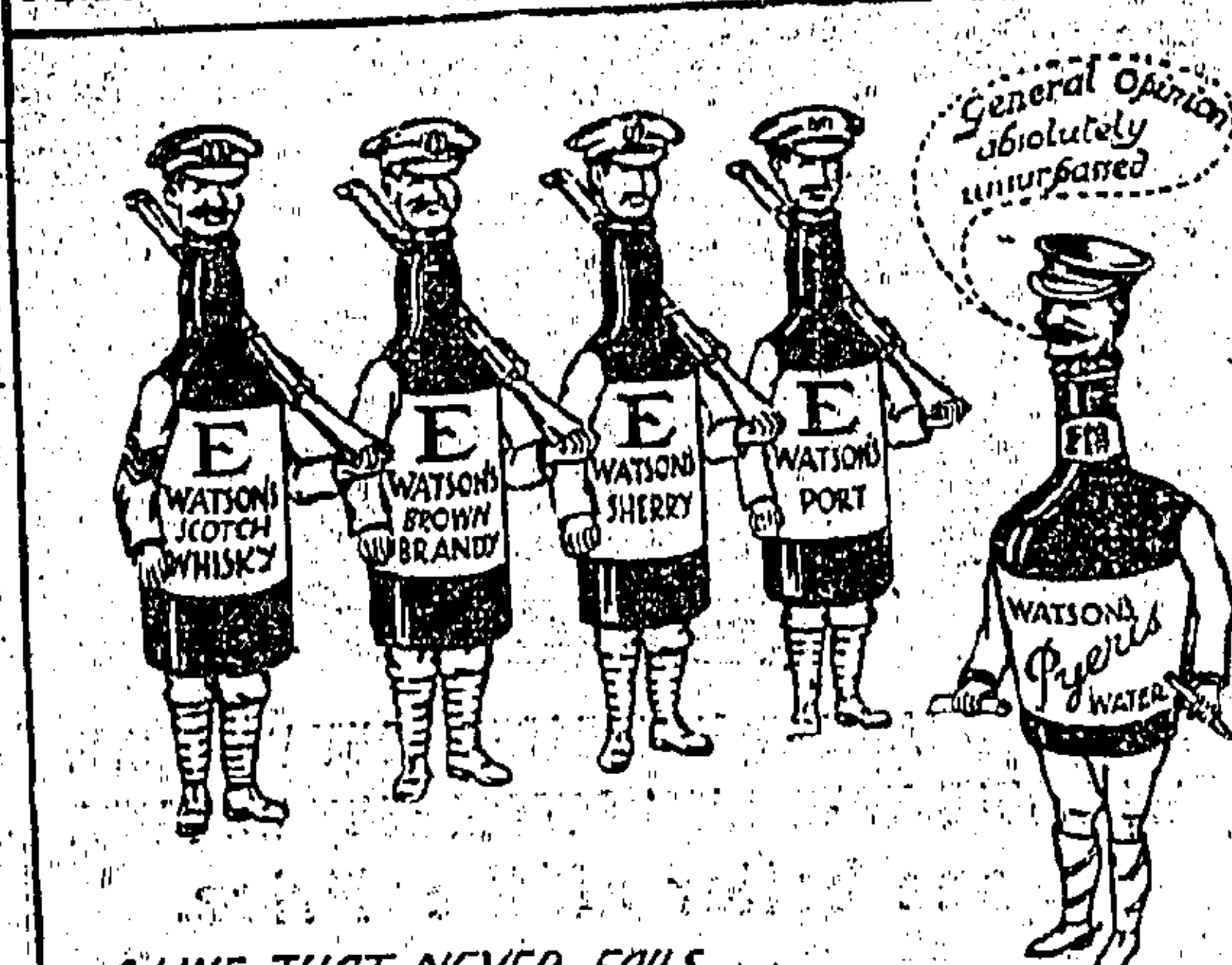
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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1915.

THE DOMINIONS.

Mr. Bonar Law, in his Folkestone speech which was reported in our wires of yesterday, briefly outlined what has long been the feeling of the Government at Home and of the British public generally with regard to the Dominions and their rights. Having paid a well-deserved tribute to the people of South Africa, Australasia and Canada for what they have done for the Motherland, he reminded his hearers that it had already been decided that the Dominions should have a voice in the peace negotiations, and added that, in his opinion, "the time would come when the whole of the Dominions, in proportion to their population and resources, would share with the Motherland the duty of governing the Empire."

Britishers have learned a lot since they lost the American Colonies in the Eighteenth Century. It is a hundred and fifty years since the ridiculous Stamp Act was passed, which was to lead ultimately to the Declaration of Independence and to the fighting which made that independence an indisputable fact; and, looking back through the pages of Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century history, one realises what a mighty arm of empire was lost through the wrong-headedness of an ill-advised king. Had Britain been prepared to take the healthy, sensible view of the rights of her subjects overseas which she is taking to-day, the Dominion of British North America would be twice its size and there would be no United States. To-day the Imperial Government acknowledges frankly that the Dominions have a right to consider themselves a part, not only of the limbs but of the brain, of the Empire. It is but right that the man who does the work should draw the pay. The Dominions shot down their money like corn out of a sack for the Motherland, without asking a question, without making a stipulation. "What is ours is here," they said; and they applied the words not only to their money but to their blood. To talk of reward is to insult them; but recognition is another matter.

Since the Dominions have identified themselves with Britain it is her duty to make a return of compliment; and she should be (and will be) the more ready to do this by reason of the fact that she will be the gainer by the scheme proposed. The new blood, the quick brain and the keen, long-headed business capacity of these Dominions are what Britain needs in the work of administration. A Government in which the new brains and wills are blended with the old would be ideal; the one element helping the other at every turn; the old restraining the new, and the new preventing the old from rusting. British conservatism has been proved to be a sound and reliable bulwark, while British radicalism has been a delusion and a failure, the source of more than half the Empire's troubles. Colonial radicalism is, however, quite another thing. In the Dominions radicalism is rarely—as at Home—a political creed, but is a general spirit animating men of all classes; and by a lessening of this, Britain would benefit unspeakably. The Empire still has an awkward piece of road to hoe in connection with the war; but a better time is coming when, by means of that very war, it will have consolidated and strengthened itself; and then we shall have the new regime from which the term "Colonies" will gradually disappear, since there will be no distinction between the Britisher born in London and him born in Toronto, Cape Town or Sydney.

The Cycle Nuisance.
We are sorry to have to trouble the police again on the subject of the "trick" cycling indulged in by ambitious young Chinese and Portuguese in various parts of the Colony. The nuisance seems to be specially marked in Kowloon; indeed it was in the principal thoroughfare on the other side of the Harbour that an accident lately occurred which resulted in very serious injuries to a gentleman living in that neighbourhood, through the performances of one of these young bores. Since that event, numbers of riders have been seen playing the fool, to the small danger of the public; riding at terrific speed, twisting and twirling all over the roadway, or proceeding jauntily along with arms folded or with feet over the handle bars. We are well aware that the European police do all in their power to stop this dangerous nonsense, but have the lakoung no instructions in the matter? We ask because it is a common thing for these enthusiastic ornaments of the Government to refuse to see what is going on in this respect, or to attempt to hold up any of the offenders.

Sir Roger Casement.
Reuter's wire yesterday as to the eccentric performances of Sir Roger Casement will assuredly provoke more of merriment than of wrath among both English and Irish. Quite early in the war he made it perfectly plain that a snug room in some such place as Bedlam was the sort of place in which he would be best off, for he took a line in regard to the war which no Britisher in his right senses could possibly take. One regrets exceedingly that the enemy should be placed in a position to make capital out of such a foolish exhibition as he has afforded, for Germany would not take five minutes to convert the jolly Roger into the whole Irish nation. (By the way we understand that the really brightest jewel in their collection is that the "Irish Fleet" is at war with the British Navy!) The revolutionary enthusiasm of the Irish prisoners was immediately made manifest, it appears from the wire; so much so that, had it not been for the intervention of armed German guards, there would have been an interesting little obituary notice to write. In view of what Ireland is doing for the Empire she can well afford to laugh at the vagaries of this maniac—whom, it may be remarked, she long ago officially disowned.

Maarten Maartens.
Novel readers will deplore the death of the clever Dutch author who wrote under the pen-name of "Maarten Maartens." Most playgoers have seen dramatized versions of one or more of his novels, and doubtless many of our readers are familiar with "My Lady Nobody" and "God's Fool," etc. Perhaps by the side of his greater countryman, Morgan de Groot, his work was not "great," though it may be doubted if even de Groot himself has ever portrayed the typical Hollander more honestly; or, put it in another way, one might say that de Groot knows and depicts human nature in general, while "Maarten Maartens" specialised in Dutch nature. As usual, the prophet was not without honour save in his own country. The deceased novelist had an immense run of popularity for a good twenty years in England and America, and we believe that a play by him was considered by London managers as a tolerably safe "draw." Yet we have met a fair number of well-read Dutchmen who not only spoke slightly of their countryman's literary work in general, but who absolutely denied that his pictures of life and character in the Netherlands and the Dutch Colonies were by any means true or just ones. But then a man's foes are usually those of his own household.

Germany's Trooping Season.
Amsterdam, June 28.—The "Telegraph" says that there is a lively transport of troops and wounded along the lines Ghent-Rotterdam, Brussels-Kortrijk, Brussels-Dorval, Brussels-Linden-Montebello. The wounded are being distributed all over Belgium. Some have been brought even from Alsace.

DAY BY DAY

CALAMITY IS MAN'S TRUE TOUCHSTONE.—Beaumont and Fletcher.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 76; sunshine.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the "Telegraph" published 344 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 474 published.

The Mails.
French Mail.—Closes per a.s. Polynesia at 4 p.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Amoy at 5 p.m. to-day.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Hongkong Banks.—\$380, buyers.
Star Ferries.—\$36, buyers.
Docks.—\$75, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai—Tls. 101, buyers.
Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd.—\$79, sellers.
Hongkong Lands.—\$110, sellers.
Ewo's.—Tls. 171, buyers.
China Light and Powers.—\$41, buyers.
China Providents.—\$8.60, buyers.
Hongkong Ropes.—\$28, buyers.
Hongkong Tramways.—\$5.20, buyers.
W. Powell's.—\$6, buyers.
Electrics.—\$45, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 1/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the fifteenth anniversary of the routing of General Botha's forces by Lord Roberts at Bergendal Farm, after they had checked, for twenty-four hours, the combined efforts of General Buller, Sir John French and General Pole Carew.

Band Night at the Belle View.
We are asked to say that the band of the s.s. "Korea" will play at the above Hotel on Sunday, August 8th, from 8.00 p.m. till 11.30 p.m.

Theft on the Peak.
Mr. Hauland of the P. and O. Mess, Mountain View, has reported to the police that some person has entered his room and stolen an open faced silver watch valued at \$20.

Kowloon Compradore Fined.
This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Fook Kee, compradore, of Kowloon, was summoned for selling meat to P. O. Vailbill, of the Kowloon Naval Yard, at a price higher than that allowed by proclamation.
A fine of \$20 was imposed.

Fire at Wyndham Hotel.
This morning at about 6.20 o'clock a small fire occurred at the Wyndham Hotel, the beams in one of the bathrooms, catching fire, owing to overheating of the kitchen flues. The fire brigade attended and put out the fire, which, however, was small as was also the amount of damage done.

Highway Robbery Near Hongkong.
A Chinese foreman at the Chinese paper mill at Aberdeen has complained to the police that while walking on the Wanohai Gap, between Bowen and Kennedy Roads, on his way from Wanohai to Aberdeen, he was stopped by three men, who, armed with knives, held him up. They knocked him down and stole his coat, in the pocket of which was \$8.

Captain Tom Gunn.
Our readers are reminded that Captain Tom Gunn gives flying exhibitions to-day and to-morrow at Shatin. The times of the trains from Kowloon are announced in our advertisement columns. Patrons of the Bijou Theatre will be glad to know that the management is showing a film to-night which records Tom Gunn's previous displays in America and the Philippines.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE TURKISH SITUATION.

The Evacuation of Warsaw.

The world has been so long prepared for the evacuation of Warsaw that the actual fact falls somewhat flat—except, of course, in Berlin, where the lie-agencies will spread out that "actual fact" till it will be no longer recognisable. The real importance or unimportance of the loss of the city is not a matter on which civilians have any right to speak, and we can only fall back on the statement of military experts at Home that show that it was not Russia's original intention to hold Warsaw at all. What does seem obvious is that the occupation is pretty much of an empty triumph; for the strength of the captured fortress matters but little, since the war is unlikely to last long enough to make it worth Russia's while to embark on a counter-attack. The time is coming when Germany will be glad enough to scuttle out of Warsaw, and a good many other places besides, without force and without being asked. Another thing that is obvious is that possession of the Polish capital has cost the enemy more in actual money than would have purchased it three times over, and that the losses of German lives, even within the last few days, leave alone during the months which Germany has been attempting the capture, are sufficiently large to have occasioned at least a partial crippling of the Eastern forces.

The Turks Frightened.

And if the news from Warsaw is not a source of unmixed joy to Germany, what of that from the Near East? French warships have again bombarded the Anatolian coast, with, it would appear, somewhat disastrous results; destroying, among other things, a place that is being used as a submarine base. In order to keep their French friends in countenance, the British submarines are still active in the same region; and the result is that the panic to which Constantinople is very naturally spreading. This must necessarily be the case. Three weeks ago the Turks already saw their supplies of coal effectually cut off; they know that their friends on the Peninsula are making Irishman's progress, and, above all, that their enemies are at their very door—so much so that Galata Bridge has been blown up. The country has little money but what Germany can spare for it out of her own slender stock, and the German yoke galls more every day. Nothing that we hear from this direction will astonish us now, and we should still sit up tight under the news that Turkey was seeking a separate and speedy peace, or was prepared to come over to the Allies.

Germany and South Africa.

As we have already intimated, we are not out for being surprised to-day, and thus we read without excitement of the revelation made by Sir Louis Botha as to Germany's honourable conduct in connection with the Union. The Kaiser's telegram is worthy of him—"provided a rebellion is started immediately!" The Emperor William is certainly a perfect gentleman. Unluckily for his schemes he had the wrong man to deal with. Moreover, had General Botha's loyalty to the Empire been less than it is, his own comments show that policy alone would have been fully sufficient to influence him and South Africa generally against the Germans. "German native policy is a source of danger to the Union," says the General, and anyone who has seen the humane Prussian handling any natives whatsoever can vouch for the truth of this statement. Spain at her worst never came within miles of Germany where cold-blooded brutality towards non-Europeans is concerned. A nation that treats white men and women as Germany has done, would be sure to be the very perfection of gentleness towards the coloured races.

ANGRY SCENES IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

SOCIALIST MEMBERS CREATE AN UPROAR.

DISSENSION OVER FOOD AND PEACE QUESTIONS.

Telegrams received in London on June 25 says the "Globe" give details of angry scenes which have occurred in the Prussian Diet, following a speech by Dr. Delbrück, the Minister of the Interior.

Herr Wiener (Progressive) said: "We are determined to hold out, come what may. The split among the Socialists as to the conclusion of peace is regrettable, but let us hope that Herr Heinemann expressed the opinion of the majority of Socialists when he declared that from no German mouth would come the cry of 'Down weapons' until the enemy acknowledged that the German people was justified in developing all its capacity and economical strength. Herr Liebknecht here interjected, amid uproar: 'We are of a totally different view.' [According to the Berliner Tageblatt Herr Liebknecht also shouted: 'We have the masses with us. They want peace.']

Continuing, Herr Wiener said: "We wish to maintain the unanimity of the people. That is the essential means to carry through all our efforts."

"Twaddle."

Herr Liebknecht shouted: "Capitalistic efforts. The masses want peace" (great disturbance and cries of "twaddle").

Herr Braun (Socialist) complained that whilst Germany had escaped from being starved, she had been the victim of food usurers, who were sucking the people's blood slowly but surely. The German people wanted peace, and refused all ideas of annexation for the simple reason that that would prolong too long the unbearable loss of national strength which the war demanded. The annexation plans would never be favoured by the majority of people in Germany. He regretted the King of Bavaria's speech. Annexation would be a calamity for Germany. Such a policy of conquest was rejected by the Socialist party. The German people wanted a peace which would not be humiliating for their country, but at the same time they wanted no violence against other nations. He wished that the Government would not miss any opportunity of an early peace (cheers from Socialists and opposition cries from the Conservatives).

Herr Fuhrmann (a National Liberal Deputy) threw in the face of the Socialists the taunt that by attacking the plans of annexation they had divested themselves of their honour, and had entertained shameful suspicions towards men who would not see the war at an end until they had succeeded in establishing a Germany greater and more powerful than at present.

Snubbed.

Replying to Herr Braun, Dr. Delbrück said: "The sacrifices of war can only be successful when various circles support one another and do not cast reproaches at one another after the example of the previous speaker." (Great commotion among the Socialists.) "The Government," he said, "is making the utmost endeavours to secure a cheap and abundant food supply for the people (a shout of "Seizure"). Articles like potatoes, the preservation of which is extremely difficult, cannot be seized (cries of "You dare not owing to the junkers" and renewed disturbance). "The Government is doing everything to obtain the best results. At the same time, it is convinced that its efforts have received no more active support than from agriculture. Only one thought can prevail in the war, namely, to end it so that we shall not again need to make war. This aim, which is that put before them by the Imperial Chancellor and the Government, should also be followed by the Socialists, if they possess an understanding of the true interests of the Fatherland" (prolonged applause and uproar among the Socialists). A great sensation was caused when several Socialists were called to order.

Herr Delbrück finally declared that Germany was in a strong position. She was victorious on the Russian front, where the Russians were finished, and unable to assume a new offensive, thus justifying Germany's calmness when fully defeated war. In the west the Allies fourth offensive was stranded.

Finally he cried: "Hurray for the Kaiser and the Fatherland!" Many Socialists did not join in

GERMAN DEFENCE OF GAS WARFARE.

BASIC IDEA TO PREVENT UNNECESSARY CRUELTY.

"EXTRAORDINARY MILD METHOD."

Amsterdam, June 28.—The "Cologne Gazette," in a long semi-official defence of the German employment of gas, says:—

"The basic idea of The Hague agreements was to prevent unnecessary cruelty and unnecessary killing when milder methods of putting men out of action suffice and are possible. From this standpoint the letting loose of smoke clouds which, in a gentle wind, move quite slowly towards the enemy is not only permissible by international law, but is an extraordinarily mild method of war. It has always been permissible to compel the enemy to evacuate positions by artificially caused floods. Those who were not indignant or even surprised when our enemies in Flanders employed water as a weapon against us have no cause to be indignant when we make air our ally and employ it to carry stupefying betäubende gases against the enemy.

What of the Lusitania?

"What The Hague Convention desired to prevent was the destruction without chance of escape of human lives on masses, which would have been the case if shells with poisonous gas were rained down on a defenceless enemy who did not see them coming and was exposed to them immediately.

"The changing forms of warfare make new methods of war continually necessary. The science of war must draw its conclusion from the conditions of trench warfare. The article concludes by saying that it is only an incapacity to emulate the results of German science, which has caused the enemy to raise an outcry against the employment of gas.

"SERVING WITH MY BRAVE ARMY."

The King and The Prince of Wales' Birthday.

The King has sent to the Lord Mayor of London the following telegram in reply to a message congratulating their Majesties on the coming of age of the Prince of Wales:—

The Queen and I thank you, my Lord Mayor and citizens of London, for your kind congratulations upon the coming of age of our dear son, who will be proud to feel that he is in the thoughts of the capital of the Empire to-day. I rejoice that he is serving with my brave Army at the Front.—George R.I.

In view of the present crisis and owing to the fact that the Prince of Wales is at the front, his birthday was celebrated in the quietest possible way in London yesterday. Arrangements had been made by a number of municipalities all over the country to present his Royal Highness with addresses of congratulation, but when it became known to his Majesty, the King expressed a desire that no public recognition should be made of the occasion under the present circumstances.

understanding of the true interests of the Fatherland" (prolonged applause and uproar among the Socialists).

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FIRE.

(BY LIEUT.-COLONEL KADEN)

Translation from *Little War Gazette*, 3rd March, 1915, a weekly newspaper, issued by the Germans in Lille, in German.

As children many of us have played with it: some of us have seen an outbreak of fire. First a small tongue-like flame appears, it grows into a devastating fury of heat. We out here in the field have seen more than enough of it.

But there is also the fire of joy, of sacred enthusiasm! It arises from sacrificial altars, from mountain heights of Germany, and lit up the heavens at the time of solstice and whenever the brave countries were in danger. This year five of j y shall flame from the Bismarck Columns throughout the length and breadth of Germany, for on 1st April, just one hundred years ago, our country's greatest son was born. Let us celebrate this event in a manner deep, far-reaching and mighty! Blood and Iron.

Let every German, man or woman, young or old, find in his heart a Bismarck Column, a pillar of fire now in these days of storm and stress. Let this fire, exalted in every German breast, be a fire of j y, of boldest enthusiasm. But let it be terrible, unfettered, let it carry horror and destruction! Call it Hate. Let no one come to you with "Love thine enemy!" We all have but one enemy, England! How long have we wooed her almost to the point of our own self-abasement. She would none of us, so leave to her the apostles of peace, the "No War" disciples. The time has passed when we would do homage to everything English—our cousins that were!

"God punish England!" "My He punish her!" This is the greeting that now passes when Germans meet. The fire of this righteous hate is all aglow! You men of Germany, from East and West, forced to shed your blood in the defence of your home-land through England's infamous envy and hatred of Germany's progress, feed the flame that burns in your souls. We have but one war-cry, "God Punish England!" His this to one another in the trenches, in the charge, his as it were the sound of licking flames.

Behold in every dead comrade a sacrifice forced from you by this accursed people. Take ten-fold vengeance for each hero's death!

You German people at home, feed this fire of hate! You mothers, engrave this in the heart of the babe at your breast!

You thousands of teachers, to whom millions of German children look up with eyes and hearts, teach Hate! Unquenchable Hate!

You homes of German learning pile up the fuel on this fire! Tell the nation that this hate is not in German, that it is not poison for our people. Write in letters of fire the name of our bitterest enemy. You guardians of the truth, feed this sacred state!

You German fathers, lead your children up to the high hills of our home-land, at their feet our dear country bathed in sun-shine. Your women and children shall starve: bestial, devilish conception. England will it! Surely, all that is in you rises against such infamy!

Lie on to the ceaseless song of the German forest, behold the fruitful fields like rolling seas, then will your love for this wondrous land find the right words, Hate, unquenchable Hate. Germany, Germany above all!

Let it be inculcated in your children and it will grow like a land-slide, irresistible, from generation to generation.

You fathers, proclaim it aloud over the billowing fields; that the toiling peasant below may hear you, that the birds of the forest may fly away with the message; into all the land, that echoes from German cliffs and reverberating like the clanging of bells from tower to tower throughout the country-side:

"Hate, Hate, the accursed English, Hate!"

You masters, carry the flame to your workshops; axe and hammer will fall the heavier when arms are served by this Hate.

You peasants, guard this flame, fan it anew in the hearts of your

EAT ONE OUNCE LESS MEAT A DAY.

HOW RESTAURANT MENU MAY BE AFFECTED.

REDUCED PORTIONS.

If each man, woman, and child eats one ounce of meat less per day this summer and winter there will be enough to go round. This "careful calculation" was put forward by Mr. Ranciman at West Hartlepool on June 26. He expressed it as "two pounds a month per person," and this is just about an ounce a day.

The managing director of a well-known firm which controls a number of large restaurants discussed with a reporter of *The Globe* the necessity for reducing the consumption of meat. "At the beginning of the war," he said, "the consumption of meat increased very much. The reason for this was that people who previously took a dinner of several courses—soup, fish, joint, sweets and the like—economised by having only one dish, and that a heavy one, such as a steak, or chops, or a cut off the joint. Even those who took a sweet took substantial sweets. With prices rising we found ourselves in a difficulty, on which we eventually compromised by putting up the price slightly, but reducing neither the quantity nor the quality. To-day people are spending less on food. I can hardly say what our next move will be."

We suggested that the matter now was not one of price, but of the quantity of meat consumed, the only solution of which possible to be offered by the restaurants was a reduction of the "portion."

"An excellent idea," he replied. "It is not a thing one can decide on the spur of the moment, but on first thoughts I am inclined to favour it. It would, of course, be possible to substitute for ordinary portions what we term 'second portions'—that is, what are now given to customers who ask for a second helping, and for which we charge slightly less than the menu price."

It is probable that restaurant keepers will decide in co-operation to follow some such course as that suggested by us.

CONSTANTINOPLE TO FALL.

Necessity for Effort Proportionate to Our great Forces.

Paris, June 24.—The *Matin* publishes an article by M. J. Crippi, formerly French Minister of Foreign Affairs and War, on the subject of Great Britain's task at the Dardanelles.

The writer, after saying that Great Britain's determination to capture Constantinople is unshakable, continues, "No doubt the expedition undertaken at its onset from a slight uncertainty of plan, and Great Britain's action may yet require modifications. But our Allies frankly recognise this. Time is working in our favour, but we must aid it unrelentingly. We must tell our British friends that the date of the capture of Constantinople, upon which they have resolved, depends upon their making an effort proportionate to the great forces at their disposal.

toilers, that the hand may rest heavy on the plough that throws up the soil of our homeland.

What Carthage was to Rome, England is to Germany. For Rome as for us it is a question of "to be or not to be." May our people find a faithful mentor like Cato. His "ceterum censeo, Carthaginem esse delendam" for us Germans means:—

"God Punish England."

N.B.—A copy of this newspaper was found on a German prisoner captured during the recent fighting at Neuve Chapelle. It is of interest as showing the hatred for Great Britain which is being sedulously cultivated in Germany. This hatred is being encouraged and fostered officially by every possible means.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Drug Disguised as Matches.

This morning an interesting tale was told to Mr. F. R. Wood, of a Chinese endeavour to pass opium through the customs searching room at Kowloon. He was apparently travelling with a basket full of matches, but directly the searcher touched them he tried to make off. The outside paper wrappings of the packages had been carefully opened, some boxes of matches removed and; twenty-three tseels of loose opium were substituted.

The case was remanded until Monday morning.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

August 1	...	Tons 242
" 2	...	" 238
" 3	...	" 214
" 4	...	" 243
" 5	...	" 211
" 6	...	" 221

Total to 6th inst. 1,369

Daily average 228.17

POPE'S WORDS "COMPLETELY DISTORTED."

No More Interviews from the Vatican.

Rome, June 23.—The *Corriere d'Italia* publishes a long interview with Cardinal Gasparri, Secretary of State to the Vatican, on the subject of the interview with His Holiness which appeared in *La Liberte*.

The Cardinal says M. Louis Latapie, the writer of the interview, completely distorted the words of the Pope. The question of the execution of Belgian priests was never confounded with the execution of 1,500 Russian Jews and of hostages taken by the Italians. In fact, the Pope never expressed any judgment with regard to these last questions.

"The priests taken by the Italians are being treated with every consideration," added His Eminence, "and cannot consider themselves as hostages at all."

Neither the Pope nor Cardinal Gasparri ever received letters from General von Bissing, German Governor of Belgium, dealing with violation of churches by the Belgians. It was untrue that His Holiness made use of an injurious phrase about the condition of the State during the Pontificate of Pius X. Everything that M. Latapie said with regard to relations with Italy was distorted or false. The incident of the opening of letters by the Italian Censor was quite insignificant. The phrase "The Italians are the most foolish people on earth," was a fabrication.

The Pope did not desire to create any embarrassment in Italy. He was not expecting to have his position systematised by foreign armies, but by the triumph of justice. His Holiness did condemn most severely the sinking of the *Lusitania*, but he made no statement about the British blockade.

As for M. Latapie's interview with Cardinal Gasparri himself, the latter denied that he ever spoke of a rupture of diplomatic relations with France. M. Latapie would have done best not to have published anything until he had received a previous authorisation. In any case, no journalist would in future be received at the Vatican.

HELP FOR WAR BABIES.

The *Daily News* Correspondent writing from New York on June 23 says:—A movement has been started by the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia to collect funds all over the United States with which to send thirty or more American women physicians to assist in the care of babies and their mothers who are placed in positions of hardship through the war. Dr. Harriet A. Hargraves is the head of a committee appointed to collect funds and to correspond with the belligerent Governments with a view to the establishment of hospitals for women and children in the war zone. It is reported that funds are coming in rapidly.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our By-products and Specialities.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK, VARIETY OF SAUSAGES, COOKED HAM, PRESSED BEEF, LARD, CORNER TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES, PORK PIES, &C., &C.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

TELEGRAMS.

MEXICO.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC'S DEMANDS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph")

London, Received, August 7. Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the conference between the United States, and the various Central and South American Republics, has decided to send a message to the Mexican military leaders demanding the restoration of peace and a constitutional government for Mexico.

CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

London, Received, August 7. The conference at Washington between Mr. Lansing, and the representatives of all the South and Central American Republics, resolved to send a joint message to the Mexican military leaders demanding the restoration of peace and a constitutional government.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GREAT NOVELIST DEAD.

London, Received, July 6. Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports the death of the famous novelist, Marten Maartens.

APPLICATION FOR RELEASE.

When Can Judgment be Set aside.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, Mr. Otto Kong Sing, applied for the release of Lai Tsai-tai an imprisoned debtor for the sum of \$200 odd, on the grounds that the transfer of a junk, the sale of which was the subject matter of Summary action 2149, was illegal.

Mr. Agassiz, on behalf of Ipsang, Mr. Golding's clerk, who was the plaintiff in the original action, opposed the application.

Lai Tsai-tai said he was not told judgment had been obtained against him by plaintiff; he was away on a fishing junk at the time. He was pressed by another for payment and he paid him.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that in this case it was substituted service and his client did not know anything about the judgment until he was arrested by the bailiff.

His Lordship:—You could apply to set aside the judgment.

Mr. Kong Sing:—The time had elapsed when he came to me.

His Lordship:—You can apply any time.

Mr. Kong Sing:—I thought it was limited to six months my Lord.

His Lordship:—Oh, ten years if you like.

The debtor said he did not offer \$150 in settlement of that claim through another man.

After hearing further evidence his Lordship, ordered defendant in the action to be released.

SEIZING THE GRAIN CROP.

Drastic Action by Austrian Government.

Zurich, June 24.—The Austrian Government announces its intention to sequester the entire crops of grain of the new harvest, in addition to all stocks of old grain, in the Monarchy. On August 15 the grain trade of the country will be placed in the hands of a special grain monopoly.

The indication that the Government do not entertain too optimistic hopes of a bountiful harvest is shown by the fact that the present system of bread tickets will be maintained as well as other measures at present in force for the preservation of supplies of grain and flour. The Vienna dairies raised the price of milk on April 1, but at the same time, in deference to vigorous protests by the municipal authorities, promised to reduce it when the cows could feed on grass. Reminded of this, undertaking, the dairies now declare that the drought completely "burned" up the grass, and instead of reducing the price of milk they intend to increase it still further.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARNING.

"LE PETIT CHAT" SAVON EXTRA FIN. ("CAT" MARK BRAND OF PERFUMED SOAP).

MESSRS. C. FERRIER & CO., the proprietors and manufacturers of this well-known perfumed soap, have ascertained that soap made by other manufacturers is being placed on the market under a mark which is a gross imitation of the registered "LE PETIT CHAT" mark belonging to MESSRS. C. FERRIER & CO. Such manufacturers are warned that MESSRS. C. FERRIER & CO. will not hesitate to take all steps open to them to stop such fraudulent competition. And all merchants and shopkeepers are warned that steps will be taken without notice against any persons found selling, or in the possession of soap bearing a mark which is an imitation of "LE PETIT CHAT" mark of MESSRS. C. FERRIER & CO. The sole representative of MESSRS. C. FERRIER & CO. in Hongkong is MR. R. NEGRE of the firm of L. NEGRE, 98 RUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE, MARSEILLES.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A competent young lady desires to give lessons in English to Chinese and foreign ladies or children. Apply to "P." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.

WANTED.—once two or three young ladies as bar maids, long engagement, good salary, with contract, for particulars apply to "O. W." Cousins, Astor House Hotel.



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EVERY "SUMMIT" SHIRT IS GUARANTEED FAST IN COLOUR, PERFECT IN CUT AND WORKMANSHIP.

NEW PATTERNS NOW SHOWING AT

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1906 VINTAGE.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$80.00.

" 2 " PINTS. " \$83.00.

MOET AND CHANDON'S

DRY IMPERIAL

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GUILLEMART EXTRA DRY.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$40.00.

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SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

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CHANGSHA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.

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WESTWARD

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be despatched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 16th Aug.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, July 28, 1915.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 7th AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan.

5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

SUNDAY, 8th AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Tai Shan, Tons 1651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 8th AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUJ AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

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One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Mishima Maru Capt. Wada Suwa Maru Capt. Mura Yokohama Maru Capt. Mura	T. 14,000 T. 20,000 T. 20,000 T. 20,000 T. 20,000
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Iawa Maru Capt. T. Hori Shidzuka Maru Capt. Tozawa Yokohama Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 12,500 T. 12,500 T. 12,500 T. 12,500 T. 12,500
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, and Cebu	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 12,500 T. 12,500 T. 12,500 T. 12,500
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto	T. 8,000
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Kamakura Maru Capt. Kawabara	T. 12,500
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki	T. 21,000
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	T. 10,000
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000

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" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.
" " 2nd Single " 400. " " 2nd Return " 360.
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$60.13.0
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To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.
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To Sydney, 1st Single \$40. To Melbourne, 1st Single \$41.
" 1st Return \$72. " 1st Return \$73.16—

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SHANGHAI.....Anhui.....8th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....Taming.....10th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....Liangchow.....10th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....Sinkiang.....12th Aug. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENSIN.....Huichow.....13th Aug. at 4 p.m.

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Hongkong 7th August, 1915.

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Tjikembang	JAPAN	2nd Aug.	JAVA	6th Aug.
Tjibodas	JAPAN	9th Aug.	JAVA	10th Aug.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	20th Aug.	JAPAN	24th Aug.

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Sept. at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	28th Sept. at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct. at noon.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120.
First Class to New York.....\$30. " " \$36.10.
" " San Francisco \$45. " " \$56.

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Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	23rd Aug.	9th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Ameham	13th Sept.	28th Aug.
St. Albans		17th Sept.
Empire		6th Oct.

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Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Malacca	J. W. Evans	TUES. 10th Aug. at 2.30 p.m.
Malching	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 13th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.
Malman	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 17th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

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General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Japan's Shipbuilding Yards.
A Petrograd despatch to the Osaka Asahi says it is stated there on what appears to be good authority that a steamship company in Odessa has decided to place an order with certain Japanese shipbuilding companies for the construction of some passenger boats of large type. This order will include eight A.T. steamers for service between the Caucasus and the Caucasus, and another order which is under consideration includes steamers that are intended for a foreign run. Japanese shipbuilders' agents now in Odessa are working upon plans in co-operation with Russian engineers.

New Line Between Seattle and Norway.

Through the efforts of the New Seattle Chamber of Commerce and others interested in the shipping facilities of Puget Sound, Captain Fritz Olsen, of the Fred Olsen Shipping Co., of Christiania, which recently established a service from Norway to San Francisco, visited Seattle recently and announced the decision of the above-named company to send its vessels of the new Norway-Pacific Line to Seattle. In about three weeks the line will be operated into that port. Five new vessels, three of 10,000 tons capacity and two of 8,000 tons, will be available for the trade between Puget Sound and Norway. The Fred Olsen Co. is building six motor ships, which have cold-storage facilities, and five of these will be used in Seattle trade in the new Norway-Pacific Line, if the business warrants that number. The vessels will bring products of Norway, Holland, and the United Kingdom to Seattle, and it is expected that shipments from the north Pacific will consist largely of grain, fruits, lumber, and canned salmon.

American Trade Carried in American Vessels and Foreign Vessels.

An increasing share of the imports and exports of the United States is being carried in American vessels. The total value of our imports and domestic exports in the eight months from August 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915, according to the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, was \$2,797,000,000, and of this sum \$353,800,000 or 12.64 per cent. was carried in American bottoms. The corresponding period one year earlier showed a total of \$2,980,200,000, of which \$248,800,000, or 8.34 per cent, was carried in American bottoms. The proportion of our domestic exports transported in American bottoms rose from 0.57 per cent. in the eight months ending with March, 1914, to 10.25 per cent in a like period with March, 1915; while of the imports the proportion brought in American vessels increased from 10.73 per cent to 10.90 per cent. An interesting feature of our trade during the period of the European war is the increased value of cargoes carried by each vessel. Thus our exports in American vessels rose from \$111,700,000 in the eight months ending with March, 1914, to \$178,700,000 in the period ending with March of the current year, an increase of 60 per cent, during which time the tonnage of American vessels cleared in the foreign trade decreased 9 per cent, and while there was a decrease of less than 1 per cent in the value of exports in foreign vessels, the net tonnage of those vessels decreased 19 per cent.

A Grave Topic.—An old Scotchman, having a friend on a visit one day took him to see an ancient cemetery in the village—the only sight it could boast of. "What d'ye think o' that?" he enquired. "Docks, man," said his friend, viewing the dilapidated condition of the graves. "Before I'd be buried there I'd die first." "Aw, woe!" said Sandy. "Ye fear ye I'm concerned I mean to be buried in neither place if I'm spared!"

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Fiddler, Haddock, Kippers, &c. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 7th Aug. at 3 p.m.
W. WEI, C'oo & Tientsin	Chipshing	Sun., 8th Aug. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Tues., 10th Aug. at d'light
SINGAPORE	Onsang	Tues., 10th Aug. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Thurs., 12th Aug. at 3 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Fri., 13th Aug. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri., 13th Aug. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 14th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed., 18th Aug. at noon

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
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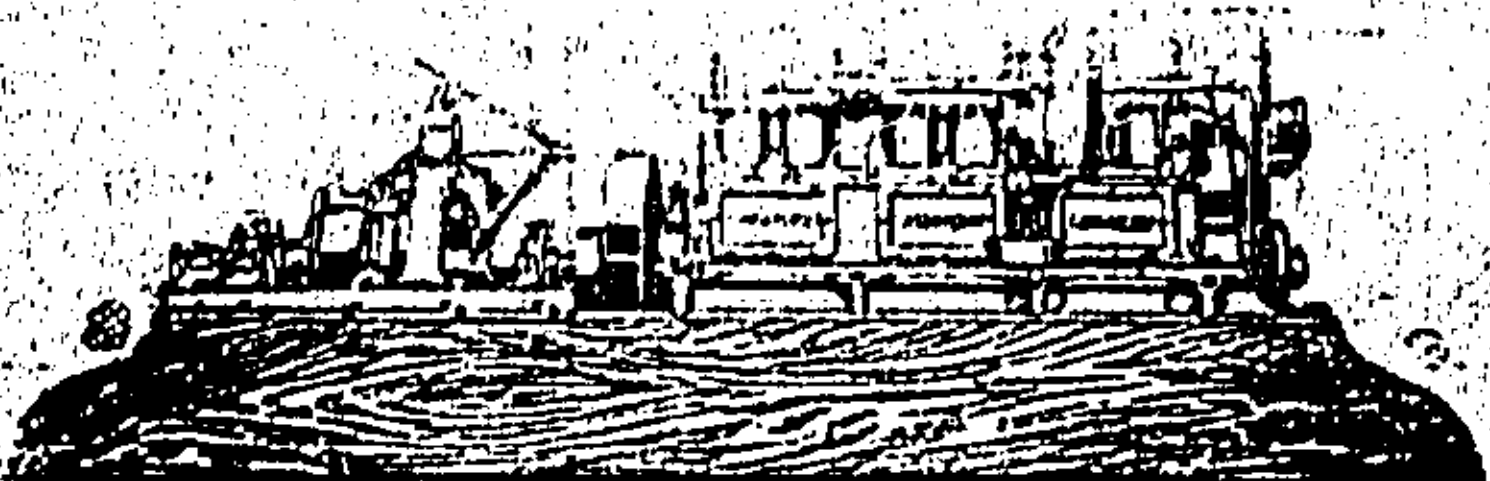
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Marseilles via Ports	Polynesian	M. M.	7 Aug.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	12 Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	14 Aug.
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Indrawadi	S. T. Co.	17 Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Novara	P. & O.	27 Aug.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	28 Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via T'ma via K'lung & S'hai B.C.	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	6 Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10 Aug.
Vancouver and Seattle	Saikai M.	J. M. Co.	10 Aug.
Via B.C. & S'hai via K'lung &c.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	10 Aug.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17 Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	24 Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	31 Aug.
Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10 Sept.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28 Sept.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	9 Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	17 Aug.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'pore, P'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	6. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D.A. Co.	6. Aug.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	7. Aug.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	7. Aug.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	8. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Amazona	M. M.	8. Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Hilo	Taming	B. & S.	10. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	10. Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14. Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	14. Aug.
Mauritius and South African			
Ports	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25. Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	26. Aug.
Shanghai	Tipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tilatap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Timanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PACKET COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, ETC.

The Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 9th at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 9th inst. at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"KOREA"

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board August 6th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered August 11th at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown August 12th, 1915 at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before August 18th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognised.

B. G. MORFON,

Agent.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTAGUE arrived at Vancouver on Friday the 30th July, at 4 p.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA sailed from Yokohama on the 25th inst. for Hongkong via Manila.

The P. M. s.s. MANICUILLA arrived at San Francisco on the 26th inst.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. & O. Line s.s. MADAWASKA from New York is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 12th August.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippines Port on the 4th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 19th inst.

MERCANTILE STEAMERS.

The Mogul Line s.s. PATHAN from United Kingdom left Singapore on the 1st inst. and is therefore expected to arrive here on or about the 12th inst.

The O. & A. Line s.s. SALAMIS arrived at Davao on the 2nd inst.

The J. J. J. Line s.s. JAPAN sailed from Calcutta this morning and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Oriental, Br. s.s. 305, Valenzia, 25th July

Shanghai, Gen. — P. & O.

Annas, Nov. s.s. 1,017, A. Aram, 26th July

Bangkok, 19th July, Rice

Thomson & Co.

Snaghiang, Br. s.s. 227, J. Robinson, 28th

July—Dalla, 21st July, Sugar

Butterfield & Swire.

Tamon, Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,119, D. Nani

27th July—Mororan, 17th July,

Coal—M. B. K.

Onsang, Br. s.s. 1,789, Tough, 29th July

Ching, Br. s.s. 2,252, 29th July, Coal

J. M. & Co.

Mexico City, Br. s.s. 3,519, N. A. Starkey,

30th July—Sagun, 26th July,

Rice—Chinese.

Footee, Chinese s.s. 539, B. Miyacka, 1st

inst.—Bangkok, 23rd ult., Rice—

Chinese.

Halchong, Br. s.s. 2,227, W. C. Passmore,

1st inst.—Swatow, 29th ult., Gen.

—D. L. & Co.

Awa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,912, J. Hori, 2nd

inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Aldenhurst, Br. s.s. 2,410, G. L. Smith, 3rd

inst.—Melbourne, 31st ult., Gen.

—G. L. & Co.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,129, W. M. Massey,

4th inst.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chonan, Br. s.s. 1,342, Wm. L. Jones, 4th

inst.—Shanghai, 31st ult., Gen.—

B. & S.

Korea, Am. s.s. 651, A. W. Nelson, 4th inst.

—Manila, 2nd inst., Gen.—P. M.

S. Co.

Hinsang, Br. s.s. 1,885, A. C. Kennedy, 4th

inst.—Sandaikan, 29th ult., Gen.—

J. M. & Co.

Tjikin, Br. s.s. 5,000, Lap, 4th inst.—

Batavia, 24th ult., Gen.—J.C.J. L.

Hallan, Br. s.s. 377, Dom. Basin, 4th inst.

—Holkow, 1st inst., Gen.—Order

Skule, Norw. s.s. 682, Odd Randers, 4th

Aug.—Bangkok, 25th ult., Rice—

Chinese.

Eastern, Br. s.s. 2,272, F. Carter, 4th Aug.

—Kobe, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Wada Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,154, T. Asai, 5th

inst.—Kaoosay, 29th ult., Coal—

M.B.G.K.

Hawroto, Br. s.s. 1,376, H. Hayman, 5th

inst.—Manila, 2nd inst. General—

B. & Co.

Ryncho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,753, Kameda, 5th

inst.—Dairen, 29th ult., Gen.—N.

B.K.

Dainiguan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,835, M. Tanaka,

5th inst.—Hongkong, 2nd inst.

City of Rangoon, Br. s.s. 4,273, J. Mayall,

5th inst.—Foochow, 2nd inst. Gen.—

B. L.

Quarta, Br. s.s. 2,400, G. Hooker, 6th inst.

—Bangkok, 30th ult., Gen.—B. &

S.

TO SAIL.

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SAKAI MARU" 10th Aug.

"SEIKO MARU" End of Aug.

"GISHUN MARU" M. of Sept.

For freight and particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th Aug. 1915.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

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Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680

Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

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Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	45.10
Manila, F'kong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

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Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1915.

THE WAR LOAN.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR CONVERSION.

FIVE SHILLING VOUCHERS FOR THE POOREST.

The first surprise in Mr. McKenna's speech on the introduction of the Loan Bill to-day, says the *Western Daily Mercury* of July 22, "was the announcement that it is to carry interest of four and a half per cent. There was a subdued exclamation from all parts of the House at the unexpected generosity of the terms. It was renewed when the Chancellor stated that although it is not to be unlimited, the amount to be raised is left indefinite."

Another salient point in a speech of great ability and remarkable clarity of explanation was the scheme, rightly described by Mr. McKenna as ingenious and practical, by which all classes will be able to participate in the new loan. The investor of five shillings is to enter on substantially the same terms as the millionaire.

There were few opportunities for oratorical effect in a speech which necessarily consisted of figures, figures all the way. The Chancellor thought it worth while to assure the House, in opening, that his concern with percentages and other technicalities did not argue any blindness to the deeper issues involved. But so much was obvious from the whole spirit of the speech and the principles animating the scheme.

Why the Loan.
The financial situation naturally had first place in the speech. While there is a deficit of over five hundred millions to be made good, apart from revenue, the amounts raised by borrowings exceed this by about eighty millions. Why, then, the present loan? The Chancellor asked.

"It is," as he explained, "necessitated by a daily expenditure over income and by the repayment to the Bank of England of amounts lent on bills."

In this respect Mr. McKenna was able to make an interesting announcement. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in November, when liability stood at 120 millions, expressed the hope that before the end of the war it would be down to fifty. It is already under that sum.

It remained to justify the loan as against the indefinite issue of Treasury Bills. This was based on two grounds: Firstly, that the latter represent bankers' and not public money, and have the habit of falling due inconveniently; and, secondly, that the loan has the advantage of reducing public expenditure by inducing holders to pay for their holdings by savings.

The new loan, which is to be issued at par, is repayable in ten years, and must be repaid in thirty. Its high interest is justified by a reference to the fact that the stock of the last loan stands at four and a quarter.

This led Mr. McKenna to the question of the holders of that stock and of Consols. Cheers assured him of the members' approval when he laid it down as a maxim that this country should never leave creditors in the lurch. He held, too, that depreciation of Consols almost to the point of unsalability was not in the interest of the Community.

Holders of old war stock are to be allowed to convert it into new loan at par. The conditions of this conversion are that purchasers of £100 worth of new stock may have a second £100 worth in return for £100 of old stock, which was issued at 95 per cent., plus 25.

remainder for the purposes of conversion.

Controls now stand at a minimum price of 88½. An investor of £100 in the new loan may count 275 Consols as half his investment, which works out at 88½ per cent. The holders of annuities also are provided for.

A Popular Scheme.

Up to now the Chancellor had been dealing with ordinary issues through the Bank of England with £100 as minimum. General cheers met his disclosure of the scheme by which the Post Office will issue bonds for £5 or £25, and vouchers for five shillings or any multiple of that amount will be issued through the Post Office, and, if desired, through Trade Unions, Friendly Societies, and works offices.

These vouchers, when they have accumulated, can be converted into 45 bonds. Their issue at five per cent, is qualified by the fact that broken days will not count.

Finally, Mr. McKenna delivered an effective little homily on the familiar theme, "Now's your time." He pointed out that in any future loan the present loan stock would be accepted for cash at par, so there was no prudence in waiting.

The reception of the scheme was, on the whole, favourable, though some members were inclined to think the generosity excessive.

Sir Frederick Banbury confessed to misgivings as one of the old financial school, and Sir Thomas Whittaker was apprehensive of the effect on savings banks.

From several members came the plea that a larger proportion of money should be raised by taxation.

Mr. C. Caplin praised the Chancellor's speech in a couple of sentences and four consecutive adjectives.

Mr. McKenna's reply made it clear to critics who had appealed to Gladstonian tenets that the Treasury will not neglect to impose taxation later.

Chancellor of the Exchequer's Speech.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. McKenna) said: I rise to move a resolution enabling me to introduce a Loan Bill. On the 17th November last my Right Hon. friend the present Minister of Munitions introduced a Loan Bill for £350,000,000. Large as that loan was, and notwithstanding other methods of borrowing which have been adopted, the time has come when the necessity for a further loan becomes apparent. As soon as the necessity was established the Committee will agree, I am sure, that it was in the public interest to come to a prompt decision. It is most undesirable to have a big loan hanging over the market. It is far better, even at the risk of some inconvenience, to take an immediate decision to bring out the loan forthwith. The House has already given leave to take both stages of the resolution today, so that the Bill may be introduced at once. By adopting this course, if the House sanctions the resolution the Bank of England will be able to issue the prospectus for the loan to-night, and applications can be received to-morrow.

In introducing this proposal I shall have to use the language of commerce, the language of business. I shall have to talk of rates,

per cent, and of detailed matters of business of that kind which may leave upon the minds of those who listen to it the idea that the great political considerations behind have been overlooked. I hope, however, the Committee will read into every sentence I use that there is behind all these business arrangements an urgent appeal to the patriotism of the country to make use of its gigantic financial resources in enabling us and our Allies to carry on the war to a successful issue.

A Deficit of £518,000,000.

What is the ground for an immediate issue of a loan? Let me give the Committee briefly two or three figures up to the end of last March. At the close of the financial year the realised deficit—which means of course, the amount by which our expenditure exceeded our revenue—had reached a total of 334 millions. Since March 31, and down to last Saturday, there has been a further realised deficit of 184 millions. The two deficits together give us a total of 518 millions, which is the amount which has to be made good by receipts other than revenue.

We have made provision so far to meet this deficit by various borrowings. The first War Loan in November last was for 331 millions. We have issued Exchequer Bonds to the amount of 48 millions, and we have further sold Treasury Bills to the total of 235 millions. These three items together give a total of borrowings amounting to 614 millions. From this total, however, in these days a comparatively small item, sixteen and a half millions, has to be deducted for Exchequer Bonds, raised to meet part of the loan borrowed for the South African War, which has been paid off. There is, therefore, a balance of receipts over borrowings amounting to 257,448,000. The Committee will remember that the total realised deficit up to last Saturday was 518 millions, and there would seem to be a surplus of 80 millions still in hand.

There are, however, two facts which we have to take into account before we can properly regard this surplus of 80 millions as money which we can freely spend for the purposes of the war. In the first place, the State has now a very considerable liability to the Bank of England. Supported by a Government guarantee, the Bank of England has made advances to accepting houses and others to enable them to meet bills and other liabilities in the manner described by my predecessor last November. The Minister of Munitions stated that the liability at that time was 120 millions, and he estimated that before the end of the war that liability would be reduced by payment of bills, debts, and otherwise to 50 millions. As a matter of fact, I am in the fortunate position of being able to state that that liability is already well under fifty millions—(cheers)—and in that fact we have the strongest testimony to the wisdom of the measures adopted by my predecessor at the time of the crisis last August.

We propose to take over this liability by repaying to the Bank of England the amount lent against these bills. The policy of the Government ought to be to reduce its debts direct and indirect to the Bank of England, so as to leave the Bank as free as possible to carry out its time-honoured duty of watching over the exchanges and protecting the country's gold reserves. When these and other liabilities to the Bank have been paid off the large apparent surplus will be to a great extent extinguished.

Our Growing Expenditure.

The second factor we have to bear in mind in justification for an immediate loan is in the daily excess of expenditure over revenue. If we assume that the revenue comes in at an equal rate day by day throughout the year, the daily revenue would be

£732,000. The expenditure to-day is very nearly three millions a day, and it is rising. We have, therefore, to make provision for a deficiency which is now already upwards of 2½ millions, and which as the months go by must approach, if not surpass, 2½ millions.

With these facts confronting us, unless we issue a loan, the only method we could adopt to pay our way would be by a continued and indefinite issue of Treasury Bills. We have already adopted that method to the extent of borrowing 235 millions.

There are objections to an indefinite issue of that kind of security. In the first place, Treasury Bills have a habit of falling due, and they are most likely to fall due and not to be renewed at the very time when, owing to the financial conditions of the moment, it might be most inconvenient to find the money. In the second place, by means of Treasury Bills we borrowed bankers' money, and not public money. I know the distinction between bankers' money and public money is somewhat fine.

After all bankers' money is public money by one remove, but there is a very real difference between the effect of borrowing from the public and borrowing from the bankers. If the public bought Treasury Bills, and would be certain to renew them when they became due, we should be willing to go on borrowing on Treasury Bills throughout the war, but neither of these conditions exist. We want the public to lend the money, and we want the money lent in a way which will not obligate us to repay it during the course of the war.

The Terms Offered.

These are the advantages which a loan offers. In the first place, it does not fall due on a very early date. In the second place, if you borrow public money by means of a loan, there is a tendency—I will not put it higher—to reduce expenditure on consumption because of the effort of the investor to pay in his holding by saving. In the third place, largely due to other reasons, the issue of a large loan has the effect of assisting our foreign exchanges. For these reasons the Government have decided upon the issue of a new loan.

What are the terms proposed? We propose that the loan shall be issued at par and shall carry interest at 4½ per cent. We propose that the State shall have the right to repay the loan at par in 1925, or at any subsequent date. We propose also that the lender shall be entitled to have his money back in 1945. The loan is, therefore, repayable in ten years. It must be repaid in thirty years. The instalments of the loan will cover the period from application up to October 26, and the first full half-year's dividend will be paid on December 1. These are the main, simple features of the loan, which I hope, will recommend themselves to the Committee.

The first question that must be asked is: "Why issue at so high a rate of interest as 4½ per cent.?" Looking back nearly twenty years, and remembering Consols standing at 114, anyone looking forward to an issue at 4½ would think it an impossible dream. Those who twenty years hence looked back at this loan at this price will, according to whether they have subscribed or not, regard it either as a golden or a lost opportunity. The Government will have to face the situation of to-day, and there are two great facts which we cannot ignore.

Those who think 4½ is too high and an extravagant rate of interest must first of all remember that the old war loan at its present price, allowing for interest and the value of redemption, pays the investor not less than 4½ per cent., and that loan stands at a discount. The second great fact we have to remember is that we require, not five, ten, fifteen, or thirty, or

one hundred millions, but we require many hundreds of millions, and it becomes obvious—I think it must become obvious—that if with our old War Loan the investor can already get rather better than 4½ per cent, you could not expect a new issue, by which it is hoped to raise many hundreds of millions, could be floated at less than 4½ per cent.—(hear, hear).

Needless to say, the Treasury cannot like issuing a loan at a high rate of interest, and we are fully aware of all the objections—not only on the ground of the liability to meet the interest, but also on the ground of the effect upon other securities—to a new loan at so high a rate. But the overwhelming and cardinal fact is that the State has got to raise the money, and it is no good putting forward terms which would leave in doubt the successful issue of the loan.

These are the first features, but there are several other factors of very great importance, which I shall have to bring to the notice of the Committee. As I have just said, the effect of the issue of a 4½ per cent. loan is to depreciate the price of other fixed interest bearing securities, and foremost in our mind amongst those securities must be the old War Loan—(hear, hear). Five or six months ago the public were appealed to to subscribe their money to the State. The effect of this issue at 4½ per cent., when the other war loan was issued to pay only 4 per cent. interest, and now at its present price pays only 4½, must be to send down the old War Loan, unless something is done to help the holders. I hope it will stand for ever as a maxim of British Governments that this country will never leave its creditors in the lurch—(hear, hear)—and that those who have lent their money on the faith of British security may rely upon it that every effort will be made to see them through.

New Rights to Old Holders.

We propose to give new rights to the old holders of War Loan—(hear, hear). I will state what those rights are in a moment, but before I do so I want to mention another security. I want to mention Consols. The case for Consols holders is not quite the same as that for the old War Loan holders. We speak already of the November loan as the old War Loan. The case of the Consol holder is, nevertheless, very strong—(hear, hear). Most of us forget that upwards of 90 millions of Consols were issued to pay for the South African War. Another factor we must not overlook is that the depreciation, almost to the point of unsalability, of Consols is not in the interest of the commercial community as a whole—(hear, hear). I do not speak only of the holders, but of the ruin and bankruptcy which a heavy sudden drop of Consols would entail. These are evils which it is the interest of the State as far as possible to avert. We propose, therefore, to give the Consol holder a similar opportunity of retrieving his position as that which we give to the old War Loan holder. I should add, in order to make the circle complete, that we do the same for the holder of the 2½ per cent. and the 2½ per cent. Annuities. Thus all the creditors of the United Kingdom are remembered and something is done to help them.

Irish land stock is held under entirely different circumstances. Now, six, what are the terms we offer to the ordinary investor? We say: "If you bring £100 we will give you £100 of new War Loan at par, carrying interest at 4½ per cent." To the owner of Consols and old War Loan we say: "If you bring £100 and invest in this new War Loan we will take your old War Loan at the price of issue and convert it into new War Loan as if it were cash. We will convert on those terms your 4 per cent. loan into 4½ per cent. loan."

I speak of £100, but I only do so as a unit. What is true of £100 is true of £5 and of £5,000,000. But for the sake of the calculation I take the sum of £100 as the unit.

The holder of £100 of old War Loan subscribed for the stock at £95. We say to him that if you are the holder of £100 in the new War Loan you shall bring us £100 of old War Loan, for which you paid £95, and £5, making £100, and you shall convert the £100 of old War Loan into £100 stock of new War Loan. It requires, perhaps, a little calculation upon a piece of paper for anyone to work out what that means. But this is an offer which gives saleable rights to the old War Loan holder, so that any holder who has not himself the money to subscribe to the new War Loan will be able to sell part of his old War Loan with the rights, and with the money which he so acquires convert the balance of his old Loan.

Consols to-day stand at what is called the minimum price of 86½. If the restriction upon dealing at any price below the minimum were removed, I am afraid Consols would not stand at that figure. They would be many points below 86½, but after the issue of this loan, which gives 4½ per cent. interest, Consols if left to themselves must inevitably fall still lower—(hear, hear). We say to the Consol holder if you apply for £100 of the new loan we will allow you to convert £75 of Consols into £50 of the new War Loan. Any one who converts—and he will be entitled to convert by the possession of the new War Loan—anyone who desires to convert and has £75 of Consols, will be able to exchange it for £50 of new War Loan. Those who make the calculation will readily appreciate what that means.

It means that we make Consols exchangeable at the price of 86½. The condition of the Consol-holder getting this advantage is that he should offer for the new War Loan just as in the case of the old War Loan. We will relieve the Consol-holder of the stock which he would inevitably have to write down, and which would probably be almost unsalable, and we give him in exchange a new and highly marketable security, the price of his Consols for the purposes of exchange being reckoned at 86½.

For the 2½ Annuities the price is £78. We take £78 of stock for £50 of new War Loan, and for 2½ Annuities we take £87 of stock for £50 of new War Loan. The only other condition I must mention with regard to this conversion is that the application must be made before the 30th October this year.

The Effect of Conversion.

What will the effect of this conversion be? There are now Consols held otherwise than by public departments amounting to between three and four millions. If the Consols were all converted it would mean an application for at least 400 millions of the new War Loan, because Consols can only be converted if the holder applies for the new loan in a proportionate amount. In the same way, if the conversion is made of the old War Loan into the new an application for some hundreds of millions will have to be made of the new stock. We cannot expect that all the holders of Consols and old War Loan will convert. Many will not think it worth while. Many will think the transaction too difficult for them to undertake, and some persons may not be able to find the necessary money. There is an element of uncertainty as to how many holders of old War Loan and Consols will convert.

Every element of uncertainty makes it unwise and imprudent to fix a limit to the amount of the loan. We are not asking for any definite amount. The only limit will be the limit in the resolution to meet the expenditure of the war. We could not say we wish

to raise 300 or 400 millions, because either of these sums might prove to be insufficient to meet the demands of those who desire to convert. Consequently, abnormal as this feature is of raising a loan without a definite limit, it is, in the circumstances, far more prudent to adopt that method. In this conversion we are giving to the old stock-holders what is technically known as an unenvanted benefit. In this new issue we propose to give the subscribers a compensated benefit. We undertake that in any new issue made in this country on a loan for the purpose of this war—other than Treasury bills or short-date loans—we will take the stock of these war loans for cash at par. That means that if in any future loan it may become necessary to pay a higher rate of interest than 4½ per cent., the holder of this stock should be entitled to the higher rate. He would be put in the same position as if he were subscribing for the new loan for the first time.

Generous Terms.

I think the Committee will agree that these terms are generous—(cheer)—and that they ought, if a proper appeal is made to the country, to be effective in raising the money we require. In the last loan I have no doubt that when considering whether they should not invest in it many persons with whom the business faculty was, perhaps, over-developed with the idea that if they waited a little there would be another issue at a higher rate of interest; and they thought they would be doing just as much service to their country by deferring their loan. Those prudent people made a mistake, because they had been watching their money for the last six months getting nothing like the rate of interest they would have got on the loan, and when the new issue comes in the old subscribers back in the favoured position of new subscribers. But as regards future loans, the argument for waiting is absolutely gone. Now is the moment. Who can say that ever again a Minister will stand here and offer the public a chance of subscribing at 4½ per cent. on the credit of the United Kingdom? If our requirements become greater, and we have to appeal of a higher rate, subscribers get the advantage. If things go on favourably for us, as pray God they may, and another loan should be required, it would not be at this rate. Therefore, I appeal, with some confidence to the investor, to take advantage of the opportunities afforded to him, and to subscribe freely and liberally to the needs of his country. This is a great national appeal to every class for a great national purpose—(hear, hear).

I have spoken so far of the terms and conditions of the issue on a loan from the Bank of England. The minimum subscription will, as usual, be £100, but in our present proposals we do not confine ourselves to that issue—(hear, hear). We propose three methods of issue to meet every class and every purse. First, from the Bank of England in the way that everybody already understands. Secondly, in order to meet the needs of the small investor we propose to provide for the sale of £5 bonds or £25 bonds through the Post Office—(hear, hear). The bonds will carry precisely the same rate of interest and advantages as to conversion which attach to the issues through the Bank of England.

(To be Continued.)

Hanged from the Yard-arm, Rome, June 21.—The *Tribuna* publishes a telegram from Antivari stating that numerous matinees have broken out on Austrian warships. Several Italian-speaking sailors have been hanged from the yard-arm. At Brindisi 15 monks have been arrested on a charge of espionage.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1915.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Steam Laundry Co. Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Steam Laundry Co. Ltd., was held this afternoon at the offices of Sir Paul Chater O.M.G., Mr. E. J. Chapman presiding. There were also present:—Sir Paul Chater O.M.G., and Mr. W. S. Brown, directors, Messrs W. S. Northcote and A. D. Gee shareholders and Mr. C. B. Brown secretary.

The Chairman:—As it is 12.30 I will ask the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting. The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen, the report and account, having been in your hands for some days I will, with your permission, take them as read.

Our total net profit is about \$3,000, less than last year, but with the carry forward we have the sum of \$11,864.41 available for distribution which we propose to appropriate as follows:—

To pay dividend of 5 percent \$5,000.00; To write off machinery \$2,000.00; To write off buildings \$2,000.00; To write off steam launch \$322.20; To carry forward to new account, \$2,542.21.

Your directors hope that you will consider this result satisfactory, as owing to the war our earnings have fallen off considerably, the withdrawal of so many steamers, fewer residents and tourists, all contributing to this.

The good result is mainly accounted for by keeping working expenses down, but we cannot reduce certain overhead charges, and our capacity is equal to a great deal more work than we are getting at present. The high rate of exchange on subsidiary coin circulating during the past year also sent our expenses up.

We have been installed in our present works at Taunat exactly 10 years, and it is surprising how few residents have taken the trouble to go over the place and see for themselves the way things are done; our manager, Mr. Gee, will be pleased to show the laundry to anyone on application.

During the year we have added a new automatic drying room which was selected at home by Mr. E. Osborne, and it is working satisfactorily. We also acquired a steam launch which has justified its purchase by its saving over sampan and boat hire.

Your directors think that considering the adverse conditions prevailing during the year, the shareholders should be gratified that the laundry has been able to more than hold its own and to show a working profit.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

As there are no questions, gentlemen, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Sir Paul Chater:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The adoption of the report and accounts has been proposed by myself and seconded by Sir Paul Chater and I put it to the meeting. Those in favour kindly hold up their hands—against—carried unanimously. The next business is the confirmation of the election to the board of Mr. E. J. Chapman.

Mr. Northcote:—I beg to propose that the appointment of Mr. E. J. Chapman to the board be confirmed.

Mr. C. B. Brown:—I have pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—The appointment of Mr. Chapman to the board has been proposed by Mr. Northcote and seconded by Mr. Brown. Those in favour—against—carried unanimously. Sir Paul Chater raises by rotation and his re-election to the board is the next business.

BLOCKADES.

The following notices which appeared in the London Gazette of June 4, 1915, are published in the Gazette for general information.

Blockade of the Coast of Asia Minor by His Majesty's Government.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

June 1, 1915.

His Majesty's Government have decided to declare a blockade of the coast of Asia Minor, commencing at noon on June 2nd. The area of the blockade will extend from Latitude 37° 35' N. to Latitude 40° 5' N., and will include the entrance to the Dardanelles. Seventy-two hours' grace from the moment of the commencement of the blockade will be given for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded area.

Blockade of the Austro-Hungarian and Albanian Coasts by the Italian Government.

Foreign Office.

May 31, 1915.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from the Italian Ambassador at Rome stating that the Italian Government have declared a blockade, commencing on May 28th, of the coast comprised within the limits described:—1. Austro-Hungarian coast from Italian frontier on north to Montenegrin frontier on south, including all islands, ports, bays, etc. 2. Albanian coast from Montenegrin frontier on north to Apri Raga (Lat. 40° 9' 36" E.) inclusive on south.

Friendly and neutral ships will be allowed a time limit to be fixed by Commander-in-Chief of Italian Naval Force for free exit from blockaded zone.

BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Returns of the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ended July 31, 1915, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank	India, Australia & China \$6,545,456	\$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., Ltd.	21,932,175,000,000	
Mercantile Bank of India Limited.	1,323,215	850,000

Total \$20,808,991,233,500,000 Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$1,850,000.

IS curries with the Crown Agents \$68,040.

Mr. W. S. Brown:—I beg to propose that Sir Paul Chater be re-elected to the board of directors.

Mr. Gee:—I beg to second the re-election of Sir Paul Chater.

The Chairman:—The re-election of Sir Paul Chater to the board of directors has been proposed by Mr. Brown and seconded by Mr. Gee. Those in favour please signify—against—carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of the auditor, Mr. Gourdin, at a remuneration of \$100.

Mr. Gee:—I have much pleasure in proposing that Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin be re-elected auditor at a fee of \$100.

Mr. Northcote:—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Gee and seconded by Mr. Northcote that Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin be re-elected auditor at a remuneration of \$100. Those in favour—against—carried unanimously. I think that is all the business gentlemen, thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on application on Monday.

SPECIAL CABLE.

SINGAPORE AND COMPULSORY TRAINING.

BILL TO BE PASSED.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Singapore, August 7, 11.35 a.m.

It is officially stated that the Legislative Council will meet on Thursday to pass, through all its stages, the Compulsory Training Bill.

THE COLONY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial statement for the month of May, 1915, is as follows:—

Revenue and Expenditure.	
Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 30th April, 1915.	\$2,538,901.02
Revenue from 1st to 31st May, 1915.	895,141.73
Expenditure from 1st to 31st May, 1915.	897,678.88
Balance.	\$2,536,363.87

Assets and Liabilities on the 31st May, 1915.	
Deposits not Available	\$323,071.10
House Service Account	6,375.86
Postal Agencies	16,719.74
Overdraft, Bank	2,468,049.49
Crown Agents' Current Account	10,324.74
Total Liabilities	\$2,824,540.93
Balance.	\$2,536,363.87
Total.	\$5,360,907.80

Assets.	\$	C.
Subsidiary Coins	538,891.00	
Advances	132,963.91	
Imprest	34,226.40	
Railway Construction	4,164,754.92	
Unallocated Stores	439,423.46	
Exchange	648.11	
Total.	\$5,360,907.80	

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SANITARY BOARD.

The following are the orders of the day of the meeting to be held on Tuesday, August 10, 1915.

Conditions of Contract for the general scavenging and conservancy of the villages of Stanley and Aberdeen.

Application for permission to erect an additional water closet at the University Hostels, Inland Lot No. 1877.

Application for permission to erect a water closet in lieu of one through closet (with 7 seats) at the St. Paul's Institution, Inland Lot No. 1018, Caroline Road.

Report from the Government Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of July, 1915.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the weeks ending 11th and 18th July, 1915.

Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 18th and 25th July, 1915.

Return for the weeks ending 24th and 31st July, 1915.

Portuguese Resident's Death.

We greatly regret to announce the death of Mr. Francisco Xavier de Graça Ororio which took place at his residence, "Bonheur," 58 Peel Street yesterday evening.

The funeral office will be read in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception this afternoon at 4.45, after which the cortege will proceed to the Catholic cemetery, Happy Valley.

Pleasure Craft and Monthly Passes.

It is notified in the Gazette with reference to Government Notification No. 228 of May 21, 1915, in future, the monthly passes issued by the Officer in charge of the Examination Service will only be issued to pleasure craft which possess a set of International Code Flares, in order to minimise the work of the Examination Service and to prevent delay to the pleasure craft in re-entering the Harbour.

Bathing Limits.

The following "Bathing Limits" are published in the Gazette for general information:—Stonecutters East. Between a notice board situated west of East Pier, and a notice board on the high wall behind the Naval Rifle Range, Stonecutters South. Between the stone pier near the Wireless Station and the east end of the moored near south shore pier. No vessel shall approach within 150 yards of the Island except within such limits.

Before Commander O. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, P. O. Edward Willis charged Chan Kai Tong master of the steam launch Lee Hang with unlawfully failing to cease the engine of his vessel to "dead slow" while entering the Yau-mat refuge at 9.30 p.m., and with unlawfully carrying fifteen passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence in the harbour on the 3rd inst. The case was adjourned until Monday.

Police Sergeant W. G. Caygill charged the masters of the steam launches Lai Fung, Kat Lee, Chuen Chow and Wo Kwei, with unlawfully being in the Yau-mat shelter on the 31st inst. The case was dismissed with a caution.

The JAPANESE from Canton, last Bangkok yesterday morning and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The JAPANESE from Canton, last Bangkok yesterday morning and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

DAY BY DAY.

To Consignees.

Consignees are reminded that goods ex ss. Radnorshire not cleared by Monday at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

Illustrated Papers for the Troops.

We have received from Mrs. Cecil Humphreys a parcel of illustrated papers for the troops in the garrison.

On Monday at 3 p.m. an auction sale of one lot of crown land at Conduit Road will be held at the offices of the Public Works Department.

Kallan Mining.

We are informed that the total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 24th July amounted to 55,360 tons and the sales during the period, to 44,400 tons.

Excursion to Macao.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's new steamship Taishan, will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 2 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m. Reduced Fares 2nd Class and Deck. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Hongkong Men in the French Army.

We are informed that Mr. Kahn, formerly manager in Hongkong for Messrs. Ullmann and now fighting at the Front in the French army is in perfect health. M. Le Prie, at one time Messrs. Pathe's manager in the Colony, was seriously wounded some time since, but is now well on towards complete recovery.

Portuguese Resident's Death.

We greatly regret to announce the death of Mr. Francisco Xavier de Graça Ororio which took place at his residence, "Bonheur," 58 Peel Street yesterday evening.

The funeral office will be read in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception this afternoon at 4.45, after which the cortege will proceed to the Catholic cemetery, Happy Valley.

Pleasure Craft and Monthly Passes.

It is notified in the Gazette with reference to Government Notification No. 228 of May 21, 1915, in future, the monthly passes issued by the Officer in charge of the Examination Service will only be issued to pleasure craft which possess a set of International Code Flares, in order to minimise the work of the Examination Service and to prevent delay to the pleasure craft in re-entering the Harbour.

Bathing Limits.

The following "Bathing Limits" are published in the Gazette for general information:—Stonecutters East. Between a notice board situated west of East Pier, and a notice board on the high wall behind the Naval Rifle Range, Stonecutters South. Between the stone pier near the Wireless Station and the east end of the moored near south shore pier. No vessel shall approach within 150 yards of the Island except within such limits.

Before Commander O. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, P. O. Edward Willis charged Chan Kai Tong master of the steam launch Lee Hang with unlawfully failing to cease the engine of his vessel to "dead slow" while entering the Yau-mat refuge at 9.30 p.m., and with unlawfully carrying fifteen passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence in the harbour on the 3rd inst. The case was adjourned until Monday.

Police Sergeant W. G. Caygill charged the masters of the steam launches Lai Fung, Kat Lee, Chuen Chow and Wo Kwei, with unlawfully being in the Yau-mat shelter on the 31st inst. The case was dismissed with a caution.

The JAPANESE from Canton, last Bangkok yesterday morning and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

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VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Volunteer Reserve Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding H.K.V.R. state:—

Parades.

A, B, C and D Companies including recruits will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th August for instruction. Dress full marching order. Each member must be in possession of the full quantity of ammunition served out to him. Jacket need not be worn. All exempted members must be present at this parade except those actually employed on military or Government duty between 5 and 6.30 p.m. on that day. Members on such duty must send to the O. C. their Companies before parade a certificate from the Head of their Department that they are so employed. There will be no parade on Friday the 13th inst.

Recruits.

Recruits will parade under Sgt. Major Bond on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th inst. & Thursday the 12th inst. Dress Drill Order Shirt Sleeves.

Gun Club Hill Picquet and Prisoners of War Camp. The H. K. V. R. will relieve the H. K. V. C. on Thursday August 12th.

Detail.

Thursday Aug. 12th Secs. 1 of C Co., Secs. 2, 3 & 4 of C Co., Friday Aug. 13th Secs. 1 & 2 of A Co., Secs. 3 & 4 of A Co., Saturday Aug. 14th Secs. 1 & 3 of B Co., Secs. 2 & 4 of B Co., Sunday Aug. 15th Secs. 2, 3 & 4 of C Co., Secs. 1 of C Co., Monday Aug. 16th Secs. 3 & 4 of A Co., Secs. 1 & 2 of A Co., Tuesday Aug. 17th Secs. 3 & 4 of B Co., Secs. 1 & 2 of B Co.

Typhoon Warning.

All members residing in Kowloon whether working in Kowloon or Hongkong, except those specially exempted, will, on the black typhoon signal being hoisted, hold themselves in readiness to fall in full marching order at Hangchow station upon receiving warning of the time at which they are to fall in. The Senior Officer or N. O. C. present will take Command. The detail for duty will also parade as usual.

Postings.

Pte. A. H. Skelton having joined is posted to Co. B. Section 4 Pte. C. A. B. Brooke having joined is posted to Co. D.

Resignations.

Pte. T. Hamilton is permitted to resign. Pte. F. T. Chapple is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

Orderly Officer from Thursday morning the 12th inst. to Wednesday morning the 18th inst. Lieut. Branch. Orderly Sergeant from Thursday morning the 12th inst. to Wednesday morning the 18th inst. Sergt. Keith.

German Socialists' Invitation to the Allies.

Amsterdam, June 24.—A telegram from Frankfurt states that the Socialist leader, Herr Quaker, has published a peace appeal, which he says has been sanctioned by the Chancellor, as follows:—

"We Germans and also the Austrians are ready to make preliminary efforts towards peace. The German Government knows of our efforts and approves of them. We wonder if our fellow Socialists in France and Great Britain will follow us, as we hope they should."

Withoutless the feeling throughout Germany since the fall of Lemberg is that now might be a favourable moment for peace talk. The Government is apparently using the Socialists as feelers."

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German Socialists' Invitation to the Allies.

MR. ROBERT LANSING.

MORE ABOUT MR. BRYAN'S SUCCESSOR.

THE MAN WHO SIGNED THE LAST NOTE TO GERMANY.

I was present a few days ago in the diplomatic reception room at the State Department at the regular morning meeting between Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State *ad interim*, and what is called, in a phrase half jocular, half serious, the Newspaper Cabinet. It was ten minutes to 11, and there were fifteen or twenty of us, representing the news-thirst of the entire human race—white, black, brown and yellow—and gorgeous furniture of ebony and purple leather waiting for the Man Who Knew.

The moment was favourable to discover the newspaper correspondents' judgment of the new Secretary.

"What I like about Lansing," said the man on my left, "is that he plays a dead straight game. He isn't forever groaning about our having the gall to question him, and we don't have to try and goggle the news out of him. He tells us what he can tell us, answers some of our questions, and says he can't answer the others, and we go about our business without having been made to feel we're a bunch of fools."

"And there's more to it than that," said the man on my right, taking up the tale. "As soon as Lansing took over he told us he'd give the papers all the news that could be given out, and said he'd be glad if we'd let it go at that and not try to get stuff from people who had been to see him or from State Department officials other than himself. He's kept his word, and we've kept ours."

"Lansing! Oh, he's all right. You could go fishing with a man like that."

So the talk went—expressions of respect and confidence from men whose daily work calls for quick and accurate estimates of their fellows, unmarred by a single dissentient voice. At 11 o'clock sharp I was told Mr. Lansing would appear. The few moments left before the hour struck gave me time to look at the portraits which cover the walls of a diplomatic reception room. Every Secretary of State from Thomas Jefferson to Philander C. Knox is there—a most interesting and varied battalion, with as generous a sprinkling of great statesmen among them as one could find in the anteroom of any Foreign Office between the Arctic Ocean and the Mediterranean.

Enter the Secretary all in white.

As I was examining the handsome features of that forgotten worthy John Forsyth of Georgia, who was Secretary of State for seven years under Jackson and Van Buren, a sudden silence fell on the room and I turned to find every one on his feet, facing a door which opened slowly inward from the main hall.

I had scarcely time to snatch a quick impression of a slender, well-knit form, all white, from the shoes to the close-cropped hair, except for a neat black silk bow under the chin, before we were greeted collectively by Secretary of State Lansing.

"You seem to be here in force this morning, gentlemen," he said in a pleasant, low-pitched voice as he advanced smiling to the table around which we were grouped, "but so far as any real news is concerned you know about as much as I do."

Thereupon a volley of questions. What about this Meyer-Gerhard business? Any further action decided upon in regard to Mexico? Has the report on the sinking of the Nebraska reached the State Department yet? What may we quote you as saying about the new note to England? And so on; each question put tersely and as tersely answered. It was all over in ten minutes. At the very end Mr. Lansing said, sweeping his eye around the circle:

"Is there anything else you want to ask about? No? Well,

good day, gentlemen. I must get back to work."

"There you are," said my friend from the West; "what did I tell you? That's some Secretary of State," adding as a final eulogy while he tapped his forehead with his knuckles, "somebody home all the time."

As my own appointment with the Secretary was not until late in the afternoon I had leisure enough to make myself familiar for my ignorance of which I may blame the wholly admirable unobtrusiveness with which for nearly twenty-five years Mr. Lansing has served his own country, and occasionally other countries needing the services of a cool head, a clear intellect, and a trained mind.

Who is Mr. Robert Lansing?

Since April 1, 1914, on which day Mr. Lansing became Counselor to the State Department, I have heard many people ask, "Who is Robert Lansing?" In our present age of self-advertisement the question carries with it an honourable implication when it is asked of one who has to his credit such a record of distinguished and useful work as that of the Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Robert Lansing was born at Watertown, N. Y., on Oct. 17, 1864, and is a collateral descendant of that John Lansing who represented New York in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 at Philadelphia and who later became Chancellor of the State of New York.

After graduating from Amherst College in 1886, Mr. Lansing followed the family tradition and entered the legal profession, joining in his father's practice at Watertown. Although he has kept up his private practice until quite recently, it has frequently been interrupted by calls to serve the United States Government and several foreign governments in international cases of the highest importance.

In a recent article in the *American Review of Reviews*, Mr. James Brown Scott, himself an eminent authority on international law, states that Mr. Lansing has represented the United States in more international arbitrations than any other living American, and he quotes the distinguished French jurist Fromageot to the effect that Mr. Lansing has appeared more frequently before international tribunals than any other living lawyer.

Considerations of space allow no more than the briefest reference to a few out of many important activities in which Mr. Lansing has been engaged. In 1892 he was appointed associate counsel for the United States in the Fur Seal Arbitration, which was conducted in Paris in the following year. During 1894 and 1895 he was counsel for the Chinese and Mexican Legations in Washington. In 1896 and 1897 he represented the United States Government at the sittings of the Bering Sea Claims Commission held at Victoria, B. C. Montreal and Halifax.

Between 1897 and 1914 he was engaged, either as counsel, delegate or agent, before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in London, The Hague Tribunal and the Fur Seal Conference at Washington, besides being special counsel for the Department of State in regard to a number of diplomatic and arbitration matters.

In the midst of all this official business, and notwithstanding the urgent claims of his private clients, Mr. Lansing has found time to make a number of contributions to the *American Journal of International Law*, of which he is one of the editors, and to publish an excellent text book on civil government entitled "Government: Its Origin, Growth and Form in the United States."

Such, in the barest outline, has been the career of the man who, by a sudden turn of the political wheel, for which he was in no

way responsible, finds himself at the head of the State Department at one of the most exciting moments in American history.

Mr. Lansing and the Day's Work.

At 4.30 I submitted myself to the polite but careful scrutiny of the two attendants who stand guard "at" would be more accurate) outside Mr. Lansing's room in the southwest corner of the State Department Building. Over the door of this anteroom is painted the word "Counselor," for the Acting Secretary has not moved into the vacant suite half way down the corridor.

The outer barrier safely passed, it was only a question of two or three minutes before a door bearing the simple legend "215" was opened by a secretary, who announced my name and with a wave of the hand showed me Mr. Lansing seated at a desk signing documents.

Across the room and put me completely at my ease by offering me a cigarette and asking me to sit down. The first difference I noticed between Mr. Lansing and most of the gentlemen upon whom I call with pad and pencil in hand was that instead of asking what he could do for me he smiled gently, examined the end of his cigarette and waited for me to begin—the diplomatic method all the world over.

After compliments—as the translations of Oriental correspondence commence in the interests of brevity—would the Secretary be kind enough to tell me something of the routine of his day's work?

"By all means," was the quick reply. "I'm always here at nine in the morning, as are most of the people in the department. I run through my personal mail and dictate a few letters, and by the time that is done important matters which have come to the department by mail begin to reach me."

"The work of the department is carried out by six divisions, which deal respectively with the Far East, the Near East, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Latin America, the European War and the business of the Solicitor's office."

"All important telegrams come to me directly, but important letters are first read by Assistant Secretary Adee, who attaches to them sometimes a remark or suggestion for my guidance."

"His Desk is Never Cleared." "Of course, my desk is never cleared, so we have to employ a device for getting as near as possible to that never-to-be-attained ideal. Here, for instance, is a letter to which is attached a red tag with the word 'Important' on it. The red tag means that the letter is important and that I must actually read it."

"My lunch is a movable feast, but I do generally manage to get about an hour, and I use that time to read the New York papers while I am having a bite."

"The afternoon is filled up in much the same way as the morning with a great signing of letters about half past four. One of the most serious demands on the time of the Secretary of State is the enormous number of letters and documents he must sign. I suppose I spend an average of two hours a day simply signing my name to things which must bear my signature."

"To all this routine work you must add attendance at Cabinet meetings, interviews with foreign diplomatic representatives, visits from people who have to see me on official business, consultations with the heads of divisions, and the drafting of despatches and memoranda to our embassies abroad."

"It is not unusual for forty or fifty different subjects to come up before the Secretary of State in a day, and it will give you some idea of the difference which the war has made to the department when I tell you that our mail and telegraph clerks are handling six times as much material as they did a year ago."

"I generally leave the department between 6 and 7 in the evening, and after dinner, in the quiet of my own home I have my best chance to complete the final draft of important papers."

"Before I go to bed—between 12 and 1 in the morning—I always read a short story in one of the magazines."

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—10th Sunday after Trinity, 8th Aug. 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.). Introit: Hymn 512. Hymns: 323, 322, 558, 551. Service: Merbecke. Matins (11 a.m.). Responses: Ferial. Venite: Hayes. Psalms: Fufell, Purcell, Turle. Te Deum: Woodward. Smart. Turle. Benediction: Troutbeck. Hymns: 242, 376, Evensong (5.45 p.m.). Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Goss, Stainer. Souper. Magnificat: Smart (22nd evening). Nunc Dimittis: Dupuis (15th morning). Hymns: 247, 370, 12.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher—Mr. F. W. Everton.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—11th Sunday after Trinity, 8th Aug. 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.). Responses: Ferial. Venite: Goodson. Psalms: Alternative Chants. Te Deum: S. Jude. Jubilate: Hayes. Hymns: 17, 441, 567 (Tune 291 A. & M.) National Anthem. Evening Prayer: 8 p.m. Hymn: 375 (Tune 540 A. & M.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Goss, Foster and Souper. Magnificat: Barnby. Deus Misereatur: Hopkins. Hymns: 391, 35, 395 (in unison) Vesper Hymn. National Anthem. 11 a.m. Rev. H. G. H. Griffith. 6 p.m. Rev. G. M. Tishborne.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Morning 11. Hymns 393, 588, 11, 22. Evening, 6. Hymns 238, 223, 220, 227. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

The Gospel Hall.—38 Queen's Road. (3 Doors from bottom of D'Agular Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching. Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture. Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldier's and Sailor's Home.—Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

This prompted me to ask, moved by a very real interest:

"How in the world do you manage to find enough good magazine stories to keep you going?"

"Oh, I don't want good ones," replied Mr. Lansing, showing, perhaps, a faint trace of embarrassment; "I want poor ones—the poorer the better; it would never do for me to read anything at the time of night which provoked the slightest thought. So my supply of stories is" with a smile of satisfaction barely tinged with good-natured scorn, "practically inexhaustible."

The Recreations of a Busy Man. "With a daily routine such as you have described, Mr. Secretary, I said, "what do you do for exercise and recreation?"

Before he could reply a clerk entered with a tray of letters and documents to be signed. With a word of apology the Secretary swung his chair round and set to work.

As he sat there, running a keen eye over the reading sheets, I gathered together my impressions of the man. Standing fully five feet nine inches in height, I should judge, but getting a couple more inches through his slenderness and erect carriage, Mr. Lansing inspires confidence by his quiet and unobtrusive manner. The head is finely modelled, the face that of a student and thinker, the effect of intelligence and distinction is emphasized by white hair and white moustache.

(To be Continued.)

GALLANTRY IN GALLIOLI.

Desperate Battle for a Gully.

Cairo, June 14.—Fighting at Gallipoli on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th of June, was very severe indeed, as can be judged from the heavy list of casualties. The British in the centre had the Turks out of all their trenches, and got them completely on the run, unaware, however, that both flanks had been held up, the one by undamaged barbed wire entanglements on the left, and the other by what is known as "machine gun hill" on the right.

The British centre advanced too far, and, much to their mortification, were forced to relinquish two lines of trenches that they had captured. The troops had fought gallantly. Before the advance the Turks were subjected to a terrific bombardment by our artillery from 11 to 12.30. The men say it was like a continual roar of thunder, and the very sky seemed to be vomiting forth shells. The Turks must have had little peace during that hour and a half, and their losses must have been severe, although, as above stated, some of their barbed wire entanglements escaped damage.

First Essex's Feats.

The Press Association's correspondent has been able to gather some details of the earlier fighting of the 1st Essex Regiment, which has been doing very good work on the peninsula. In the Kithia region the British were occupying trenches running on either side of the Gully. The Turks attacked in considerable force during the night and penetrated our line at its weakest spot, necessitating the retirement of our troops from the trenches immediately on the right and left of the Gully. The Essex, who were in reserve, were at once ordered out to retake the trenches, and crossing the Hampshire, who were in the communication trench running obliquely across the intervening space, they made for a trench on the right of the Gully.

Soon they heard voices calling out: "Who are you?" and they replied: "Essex." Then came the cry: "That's all right. Come on, Essex." The Essex colonel stepped forward, but had only gone a few paces when he was shot in the stomach; he died an hour later. Major Sammut, who had also gone forward with the colonel, met with a like fate. Even at this moment it was not realised that the men had bumped right into the Turks, but they were actually only about ten yards away, and the voices that had been calling out "Come on, Essex" were not only British, but German as well.

The Trap Discovered.

Lance-Corporal Ellingham ran to help the colonel, but was immediately shot. Then Private Staunton, still unsuspectingly and unarmed, likewise ran to the assistance of his colonel. Suddenly he realised the situation, and crawling back on his stomach took a rifle from the hand of a dead comrade and shot the Turk whom he saw just ahead of the colonel. Unfortunately the magazine of the rifle contained just this one shot. So all Staunton could do was to lie on his stomach quite still and pretend to be dead. His pack next morning was found to be simply torn to shreds by the passage of bullets, which shows the remarkable escape the man had.

Everything was so confused. There is no doubt at all that the first challenge the Essex received came from our troops; those that had been obliged to vacate the trench, but the darkness of the night was so intense that one could not distinguish anybody or anything, and when the cry came "Come on Essex," it was naturally thought it emanated from the British, as, indeed, it did, but the cry was undoubtedly taken up by German officers who were secreted in the Gully.

Another curious incident occurred somewhat later. Men were lying flat behind mounds waiting developments, when several of them passed word along that somebody wanted Capt. Bowen. The captain himself heard his name being called, but, mindful of the fate of Colonel Godfrey

IMPORTANCE OF ANGRES TO THE GERMANS.

Why French Progress to Souchez is Hindered.

Northern France, June 25.—There is a welcome lull in the battle to the north of Arras. The lull, however, is only comparative, for the artillery duel goes on night and day.

Despite this the French have maintained and consolidated all their gains.

The Germans have undoubtedly received a rude shock, and the cessation of counter-attacks at a moment when the French troops are harrying them closely and strangling their efforts to extricate themselves from increasing difficulties is a confession that their present losses have left them incapable of any big effort.

The French artillery, installed on heights overlooking the enemy positions, continually dominates the German guns.

The most serious opposition comes from the direction of Angres, the possession of which still enables the enemy's artillery to hinder French progress north of Souchez.

(Angres is on the Lens-Souchez road, about 3½ miles south-west of the former place.)

This feature of the position is being dealt with and the French troops are now said to be threatening the little mining town. A new development of the situation may be expected in this quarter.

Another distinct confession of the Germans' inability to arrest French progress in Artois is seen in their attempts to dent the French line at other points—in Champagne and elsewhere—attempts which have been without success.

A certain politician and ex-soldier of a neutral country who has visited many parts of the front, from the Vosges to the sea, on a semi-official mission, said to me:—

"I am convinced, after what I have seen, that the use of German militarism has set. The Allied line is strongly held at all points and reserves are amply sufficient to prevent the Germans' piercing it. 'Cloude, obscure Germany's horizon and the next few months will see her downfall and wipe out the flower of her manhood."

Faussett and Major Sammut, he wisely took no notice of the ruse to get him to "come along." How the German officers managed to get knowledge of his name is, however, a mystery unless, indeed, Major Sammut just before he died called out "Tell Capt. Bowen to take command of the company," and the German officers, who must have been very close at hand at the time, caught the name.

Splendid Work.

A move was subsequently made to the left side of the gully to see what could be done there, but it was found that Captain Pepsy with another company of the Essex had already reoccupied the trench on that side. It appears that Capt. Pepsy and his men, after turning out in the darkness of the night, took a different direction from that of the colonel. He marched westwards to the gully, crossed it, and attacked the Turks on the left side, soon clearing them out. For his successful work in this connection he had been awarded the Military Cross. In the early morning Captain Bowen was instructed to organise a bayonet charge against the Turks on the right side of the Gully. Sergt.-Major Dimsey bravely volunteered to lead the men, but Lieut. Wearne was chosen for the purpose. The men charged with great spirit, and the Turks were quickly routed. Sergt.-Major Dimsey, while running in front of the men, was killed, and Lieut. Wearne received a bullet through his leg.

Thus, early in the morning the British position had been re-established.

Private Hummerstone, whose valour has already been recorded, has been killed in action. His comrades speak most eulogistically of his gallant conduct.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Guards.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state.

Central Police Station, 9.45 p.m. Saturday, August 7th, British 1 Sergt. and 7 men, Portuguese 2 Sergts. and 13 men, Chinese 2 Sergts. and 14 men, O. C. Guard, Sergeant-Major E. Vianca.

Sunday, August 8th, British 1 Sergt. and 7 men, Portuguese 1 Sergt. and 7 men, Portuguese 2 Sergts. and 13 men, Indian 1 Sergt. and 7 men, O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

Monday, August 9th, British 1 Sergeant and 4 men, Portuguese 1 Sergeant and 10 men, Chinese 2 Sergeants and 13 men, Indian 1 Sergeant and 7 men, O. C. Guard, Inspector D'Almeida.

Tuesday, August 10th, British 2 Sergeants and 7 men, Portuguese 2 Sergeants and 13 men, Chinese 1 Sergeant and 10 men, Indian 4 men.

Peak Caps.

Caps must be drawn as early as possible. Piston Commanders will advise the Orderly Room Clerk as soon as their men are all equipped with same. In the meantime N. C. Officers only will wear them. White covers must also be obtained.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 7, 1914.

The German Ambassador Leaves London.

The British Government has arranged for a special vessel to convey Prince Lichnowsky (the German Ambassador in London) and his staff from England.

Germans Repulsed by Belgians.

It is reported at Brussels that the Belgian troops have repulsed the Germans in the fighting near Liege. Many Belgians were wounded.

Liege and Namur Bombarded.

A Brussels telegram says it is reported that the bombardment of Liege and Namur has begun.

Japan to Discharge Her Treaty Obligations.

According to Reuters' correspondent at Tokyo it has been officially announced that, if Great Britain is involved in the war, Japan will take measures to discharge her Treaty obligations.

Roumania to Remain Neutral.

According to Reuters' correspondent at Bucharest it is officially announced that Roumania will remain neutral.

Huge War Credit.

Mr. Asquith will to-morrow move in the House of Commons a war credit of £100,000,000.

Kitchener as Cabinet Minister.

Earl Kitchener succeeds Mr. Asquith as Secretary of State for War.

German Vessel Sunk.

The Admiralty announces that H.M.S. Amphion sank the German mine-laying, Koenig Luise, at noon.

Belgians Bring Down Zeppelin.

The papers state that a shot, fired from a Belgian fort at Liege on Tuesday, brought down a Zeppelin.

Germans Retreating Before Belgians.

According to Reuters' correspondent at Brussels it is officially stated that 25,000 Belgian troops at Liege took the field with a most extensive front on August 5. They showed extraordinary endurance, repelling the repeated vigorous attacks of 40,000 Germans of the Seventh Corps. The Belgians then counter-attacked and were completely successful. The Germans retreating, and a portion of them entering Holland. The Belgians picked up 600 wounded. An attack by the Tenth Corps is expected to-night.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

COLONIAL WAR ENTHUSIASM.

August 5, 8.35 p.m.

Reuter's telegrams show that most impressive war anniversary services were held throughout Canada by the churches of all denominations. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia attended service in Ottawa. Various cities passed resolutions pledging assistance to the Imperial Government in every way.

A great and enthusiastic meeting held in the Town Hall at Melbourne affirmed inflexible determination to continue the war to a victorious end. Patriotic speeches were made and these were greeted with ovations. The huge audience warmly cheered the Russian Consul.

The Commonwealth Parliament declared its loyalty to the King and offered the Motherland its last men and its last shilling. The state Parliaments made similar declarations.

Everywhere the National Anthem was sung and all work throughout the Commonwealth was suspended for five minutes to celebrate the day. The stoppage of traffic was followed by a pandemonium of bells, steam whistles, the singing of the National Anthem and cheering.

The members of the New Zealand Ministry made stirring speeches at Wellington amid tremendous enthusiasm.

GENERAL BOTHA AND GERMAN INTRIGUE.

August 5, 3.15 p.m.

Generals Botha and Smuts have arrived at Johannesburg, where they were received with immense enthusiasm.

General Botha made a speech in which he said his journey to Capetown and Pretoria on his return from the front was a revelation to him. At every town and village he was met by large crowds and by Dutch speakers showing that at least ninety per cent. of the inhabitants fully endorsed and appreciated what had been done to fulfil the Imperial Government's request. Originally he had said he was not going to South-West Africa, with the object of land-grabbing, but this attitude had been considerably altered owing to the Kaiser's telegram which said, "I shall not only recognize the independence of South Africa but will even guarantee it provided a rebellion is started immediately." In this it was possible to detect a German desire to possess the Union, and for that reason he felt it impossible to return the territory to the Germans. Were it returned endless difficulties would arise. All the serious trouble in South Africa was due to German intrigue, and moreover, the German native policy was a source of danger to the Union.

Mr. John Redmond has received a telegram from General Botha thanking him for his congratulations and stating, "I entirely endorse your views that this victory is the fruit of the policy of liberty and recognition of national rights in this part of the Empire."

GERMANY'S UNYIELDING NOTE.

August 5, 3.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington telegraphs that the officials are apparently willing ultimately to submit the questions involved in the British blockade to arbitration. The Government is preparing to protest on the subject of the steamer Doria and will make a test case of the right of a neutral to grant registry to a belligerent-owned merchantman.

Germany's latest Note is unyielding in the refusal to agree that the sinking of the American steamer William P. Fry was a violation of American rights under the Prussian American Treaty.

EX-M.P. CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

August 5, 8.35 p.m.

The ex-member of the House of Commons, Tribstien Liacola, who on June 12 published various statements in New York declaring that he had been an active German spy while in London during the war, has been arrested in New York and charged with forgery in Great Britain. His extradition will be asked for.

ECONOMY IN GOLD USAGE URGED.

August 6, 10.10 a.m.

The Press Bureau emphasises the importance of economy in the use of gold coin and payment in notes whenever possible. In order to strengthen the gold reserves for exchange purposes, the public is requested to pay its gold to the Post Office and banks and use notes.

SUBMARINE BASE DESTROYED.

August 6, 1.05 a.m.

A Paris communique reports that a French battleship and two cruisers, accompanied by destroyers, mine-sweepers and an aeroplane ship, bombarded Sighadjik and Scala Nova, on the coast of Anatolia on the 3rd and 4th inst., destroying the Customs offices and fortification.

A cruiser destroyed the village of Spolia, which was used by the enemy as a submarine base.

SIXTEEN VESSELS SUNK IN A WEEK.

August 6, 10.10 a.m.

The Admiralty announce that six merchantmen and ten fishing craft were sunk during the week ending the 4th inst.

The Liverpool steamer Portia has been sunk. The crew of 14 were saved.

The British steamer Costello has also been sunk. One man was drowned, and one is missing.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

CROWN PRINCE DESPERATE IN ARGONNE.

August 5, 8.35 p.m.

The Crown Prince has been using up his best troops in abortive attacks in Argonne, where there has been terrible fighting in the woods, the Germans vainly using poison gas and liquid fire. The Germans suffered great losses from the terrific fire of the French guns.

FRENCH INFANTRY EFFICIENCY.

August 5, 8.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states the feature of the recent French successes at Ban-de-Saevy where 900 German prisoners were taken, was the very great efficiency of the French infantry, who out-clasped the Germans. After one German attack alone over 100 German bodies were picked up on the slopes of the hill, the French only losing four killed and 20 wounded.

MODERATE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

August 5, 12.50 a.m.

A French communique says:—There was moderate artillery activity in the West. There were fights with bombs in Argonne, and very desperate actions in the Vosges on the heights of the Ficht. The enemy captured a block-house, but was immediately driven out by a counter-attack. Our curtain of shrapnel inflicted the heaviest losses on the Germans.

PANIC IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

August 5, 3.25 p.m.

Correspondence published in Athens says that Constantinople is in panic stricken as the result of the activities of British submarines. The correspondence describes the torpedoing of the Madania (the large German transport mentioned in the Admiralty communique of the 3rd of June) and says that the steamer was sunk at the pier and destroyed. Two Turkish gunboats attacked and next day the correspondent saw one enter the Golden Horn sinking.

HONOURS FOR NAVAL MEN.

August 5, 9.45 p.m.

Officers and men of the patrol cruisers have been honoured. To-night's Gazette contains the following:—

Distinguished Service Order: Captains H. Heard, G. Trevelyan and H. Edwards, Commander E. Outram, Lieut.-Commanders F. Main, H. P. B. Smith and S. Bacon, Chief Engineers R. Wilson, W. Rowe and E. Dixon.

Eight Distinguished Service Crosses and thirty four medals are also awarded.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet speaks in the highest praise of the patrol cruisers in the performance of their arduous task, especially during the winter months and in exceptionally bad weather. They had suffered severe losses in both officers and men and had been continually exposed to the dangers of mines and submarines.

The Distinguished Service Order is conferred upon Lieut.-Commander H. D. Edwards and Distinguished Service Crosses on Lieut. I. Tower for conspicuous coolness and bravery while in charge of a naval gun in Belgium, and on Sub-Lieut. A. Casswell, in charge of a naval gun in Belgium, for removing ammunition from a burning building under a heavy and well directed fire.

WAR ITEMS.

Austrian War Loan.

Amsterdam, June 28.—The Austrian Savings Bank states that over 2,400 million kronen have been subscribed to the second Austrian War Loan. Subscriptions are still being received.

Munitions for Three Years.

Rome, June 27.—The military authorities assert that all arms, ammunition, and explosives factories in the kingdom are working day and night to secure not only what is necessary for the conduct of the war this summer and autumn, but also for the possibility of the continuance of the conflict for three years. The programme includes the provision of supplies of arms which it would be necessary to replace.

Why do they Hang Back?

Lord Kitchener, in a letter to the members of the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee at Haywood, thanking them for the energy displayed, says: "I shall be glad to hear of any reasons that may be given by you and suitable men for not availing themselves of this opportunity to see service in the field, where they are so much needed."

What the Queen of Sweden did not say.

Copenhagen, June 30.—The Queen of Sweden arrived at Stockholm to-day. When she passed through Berlin, she is stated by the Tageblatt as having said: "My sympathy is on Germany's side. Please tell that to the world." An official denial has been issued at Stockholm to-night stating that the Queen said nothing of the kind.

Ambulance Prisoners Exchanged.

The Hague, June 26.—With regard to the exchange of British and German prisoners of war who are invalids and ambulance workers, it is stated that 430 British will be sent home from Germany, namely, four officers, 120 invalids, 34 homeless, and 266 men of the Ambulance service. The steamer will leave Flushing on Monday escorted by members of the Red Cross.

PUBLIC AUCTION

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 9th day of August, 1915, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Conduct Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Area in Square Yards	Area in Square Meters	Area in Hectares	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Area in Square Yards	Area in Square Meters	Area in Hectares
1	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00
2	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00
3	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00
4	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00
5	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00
6	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00
7	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00
8	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00
9	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00
10	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047	1.00

NOTICES.

G. R.

TRAVELERS RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

The Public are informed that the Permanent Passes issued by the Provost Marshal will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a Permanent Pass should give notice to the Captain Superintendent of Police stating in full, the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed, the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station. The size of the photograph shall be about 2" x 3".

G. Mc. I. MESSER, Captain Superintendent of Police.

KERSENE OIL.

We guarantee all Kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET."

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.25 per case ex store.

OHING CHEONG,

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen. (2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.	" 15 Min.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	" 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	" 15 Min.
5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	" 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	" 15 Min.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	" 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	" 15 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	" 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	" 15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	" 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.15 P.M. and 9.15 P.M. every 15 Min.

SUNDAYS.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

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10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

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4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

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6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY 6th August, 1915

Our Grand New Exclusive

"A QUEEN'S LOVE"

A Drama of Court life in 3 Parts
Superb Scenes, Entrancing Incidents,
Perfect acting
Mlle. Robine and M. Alexandre
And others from Pathe's Studios.

also

SHERLOCK HOLMES

in

"THE MUSGRAVE RITUAL"

Pathe's Gazette,

and

Keystone Comics

A Powerful Programme

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

The Powerful and Sensational drama

THE VEILED DANSEUSE

in 4 parts length 6,000 ft.

Saturday 7th and Sunday 8th last two nights of

The Great Film of

Capt. TOM GUNN'S FLYING EXHIBITION

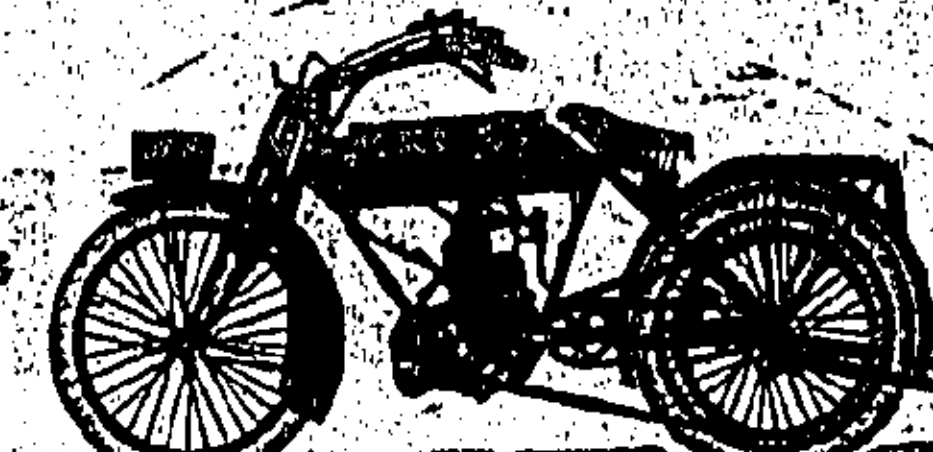
In America and Manila.

NOTICES.

Compare our prices with any others, then call at our Machinery Office and inspect the very latest Models of the

Wonderful WOLF Motorcycles

2 1/2 h.p.	Models	235	4 h.p.	Models	250
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Equipped with improved Two-speed Counter-shaft Gear, Kick Starter, Chain & Belt Drive, Pump & Tools.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

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BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
With Best Attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Members are reminded of the Confirmatory Meeting to be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 12.45 p.m. at the Jockey Club Office-Hongkong Club Annex.

H. P. White

Acting Clerk of the Course.

THE HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

A Committee Meeting will be shortly held to consider the schedule for next year's Show.

All members who wish to make any suggestions regarding the schedule or the Show are requested to send them to the Hon. Secretary on or before Monday the 9th August instant.

A. NICOL

Quarry Bay,

Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE

Wanted two large Steam

Launches with Extensive

passenger accommodation.

Monthly Charter preferable.

Negotiate with A. B. O. c/o

Hongkong Telegraph.

Oper. T. I. Midnight

Don't forget after the Show

Upper and Light Refreshments

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Oper. T. I. Midnight

Don't forget after the Show

Upper and Light Refreshments

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

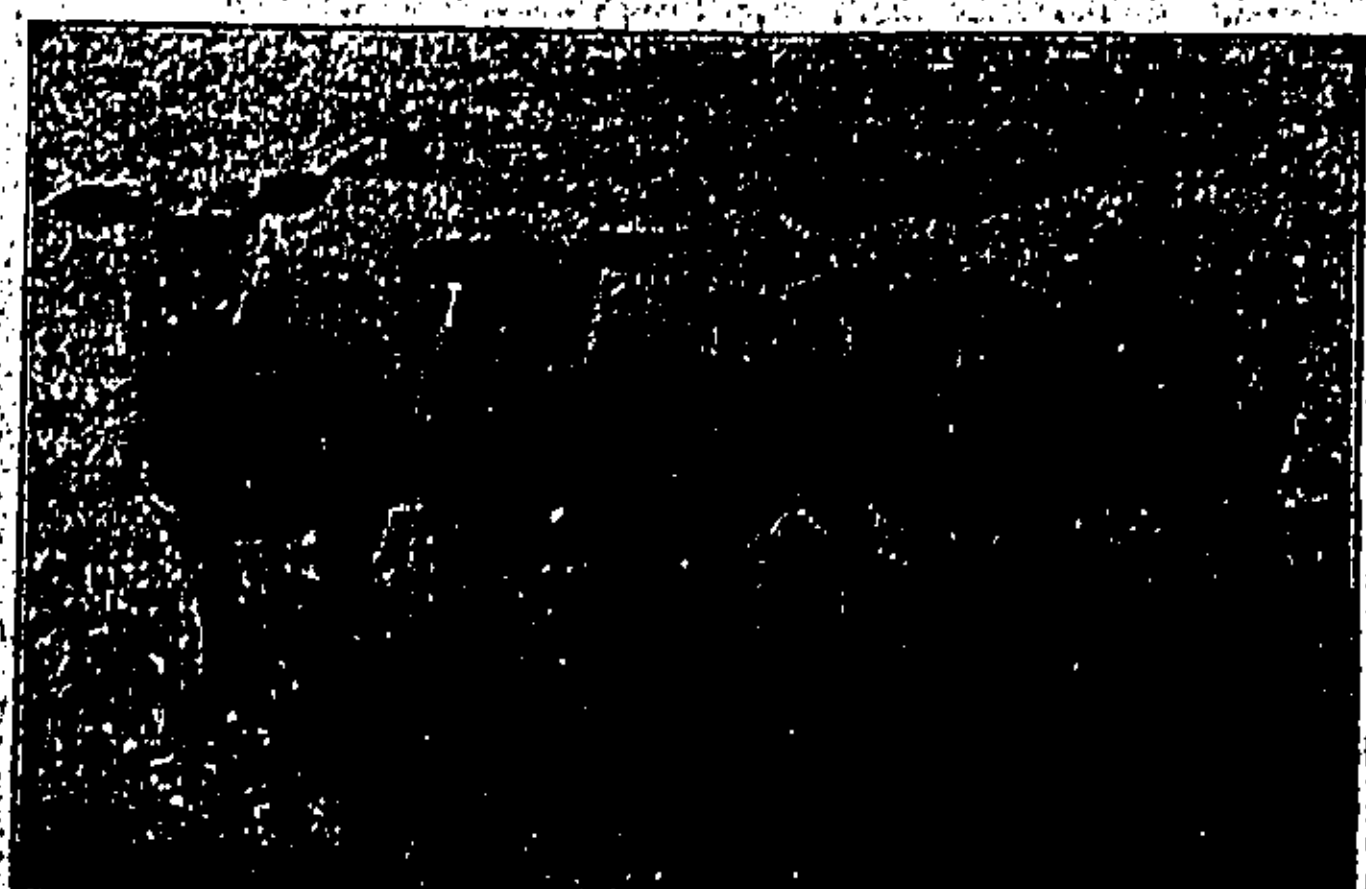


A CRITICAL INSPECTION
OF OUR
MILK, MEATS, POULTRY AND DAIRY
PRODUCTS REVEALS THE SECRET
OF THE SUCCESS AND POPULARITY OF EVERYTHING
WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC.

OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS
ARE IN CHARGE OF COMPETENT PERSONS, WHO STUDY
THE NEEDS OF CUSTOMERS AND THE COMMUNITY WITH
THE OBJECT OF FURNISHING THE COLONY WITH
CLEAN & WHOLESOME FOOD.

THE ADVANTAGES WE OFFER, NO OTHER COLONY OR
TOWN IN THE EAST ENJOYS.

OUR WATCHWORDS:
PURITY & EXCELLENCE.



SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$825 b. 276/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700 Oct.	825	790	£2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/1914 equal to \$27.27 for 14 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	375 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	375	360	Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	169 1/2	10,000	\$15	25	145 May	133 Jan.	170	160	Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$930 b.	12,400	\$250	100	84 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$930	\$855	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	240	225	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$157 1/2 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	157 1/2	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$400 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	400	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping. (40 cts. b. x the re- C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd. turn of \$4.50 per s. Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. \$68 1/2 b. Hongkong, C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd. \$10 b.									
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$150 sa. & s.	60,000	\$5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	152	96	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$88/- sa.	3,797,610	\$1	all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	88 1/2	82/-	Final of 37 m'king 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5 1/2 on deferred shares for year 1913
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36 b.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	32	Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$133 n.	20,000	\$100	all	96/- Feb.	70 Nov.	133	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$46 n.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1912
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n. 30/-	b.	1,000,000	\$1	all	41/- Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	33 1/2	30/-	Interim of 1/- account, year ending 30.6.15. (Coupon No. 5)
Raub Australian Gold Min'g Co., Ltd.	\$4.00 b.	200,000	\$1	all	3.10 Jan.	1.80 Nov.	4	3.60	1/2 for 1909
Trench Mines Ltd.	30/- b.	160,000	\$1	all	39/- Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2	32/-	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$179 sa.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	\$75 sa.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	76 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$55 b.	55,700	t. 100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	55	49 cum div.	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shanghai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$92 b.	36,000	t. 100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$114 b.	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	128 July	120 Dec.	94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$56 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	\$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Land Investment Co. \$111 b.		50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	\$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$6.30 sa. b.	180,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	6.10	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	50	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$102 b. x div.	78,000	t. 50	all	98 Dec.	69 Oct.	106	101	Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$72 b.	19,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	72	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 sa.	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	t. 175 sa.	20,000	t. 50	all	158 July	135 May	176	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$73.35 b.	155,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 Mar.	7 June	7.40	7	50 cents for 1914
Kung Yik	\$14.60 b.	75,000	t. 10	all	14 1/2 Jan.	11 Mar.	14.60	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow	\$7 1/2 b.	8,000	t. 100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	\$101 sa.	40,000	t. 50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	102 1/2	96	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end 30.6.14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 b.	10,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 b.	10,000	\$5	all	4.50 July	4 April	4 1/2	4 1/2	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	—	50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—	—
China Prov't. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$12 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8 1/2	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 b.	40,000	\$7 1/2	6	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$2.20 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	8.20	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$44 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	44 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$135 b.	6,500	\$25	all	21 1/2 July	17 Dec.	185	184	Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$27 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	27	25	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$5.15 b.	325,000	5/-	all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.15	4.80 x div.	\$10 % for 1914
Langkats	t. 38 1/2 b.	250,000	10/-	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	37 1/2	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	9	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New) 80 cts. b.		60,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	1	30 cts.	—
Philippines Ltd.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20 b.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.20 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	35 cts. for year ending 31.5.14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$18 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16 1/2	\$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/4 sa.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.60 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2 b.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914

WRIGHT & HORNEY,

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address. Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FRIDAY, 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby in their weekly share report state:—

The market for local investment securities continues firm with upward tendency, but the demand for the more speculative descriptions has eased off considerably, especially for time delivery, whilst the undertone for cash shares is firm.

Bar Silver is quoted at 22.7/16 per oz. for ready.

Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/8 T.T.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are in general demand and shares have changed hands in small lots at \$830, closing with buyers at the rate.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have advanced from \$925 to \$930 sales and buyers, Cantons are wanted at \$375 but there are no shares offering even at an advance on this price. North Chinas are quoted from the North at Tls. 168 1/2 and Yangtzes at \$240 ex 73.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been placed at \$155 closing with buyers at \$167 1/2. Hongkong Fires have buyers at \$400 after sales at \$398 and at \$399.

Shipping.—Indo-Chinas have been an easier market with sales at \$152 1/2, \$152, \$151 1/2 and \$151 closing with probable sellers at \$150. Shell Transports have sold at 88/- and at 88 1/2. Star Ferries have buyers at \$36 and Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships at \$20.

Douglas's are a strong market with buyers offering \$88 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars have improved from \$131 to \$133 sales for cash, and end of the month delivery. Luzons have been a quiet market and are quoted 40 nominal, with buyers offering \$45 but no business has been reported in them.

Mining.—Kailans have buyers at 30/-. Rauba have improved from \$31 to \$34 buyers and Tronohs have been in good demand at 30/-. Langkats are Tls. 38 1/2 buyers.

Docks Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves after sales at \$79 1/2 and at \$79 close steady at the latter figure. Hongkong Docks close with sellers at \$75, sales having taken place at \$75, \$75 1/2 and \$76 and equivalent rates forward. Shanghai Docks have improved from Tls. 5 1/2 to Tls. 5 1/2 buyers ex div. Hongkew Wharves are quoted Tls. 91 buyers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—There have been sales of Hongkong Lands at \$111 (and more shares are wanted at the rate. Kowloon Lands have buyers at \$40, West Points at \$72 x div. Humphreys Estates at \$6.30 and Hongkong Hotels at \$116. Central Estates are steady at \$100.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons after sales at \$7 1/2 and \$7 3/4 close with buyers at \$7.35, Ewo's are Tls. 175 sellers, Kung Yik after sales at Tls. 14 1/2 close with buyers Tls. 14.60, Shanghai Cottons are Tls. 101 sellers.

Miscellaneous.—The chief attraction under this heading has been Green Island Cements which have improved from \$7 1/2 to \$8.20 buyers and large sales have taken place at intermediate rates, China Light and Powers are wanted at \$4, China Providents at \$8.50, China Borneos at \$10, Dairy Farms at \$34, Hongkong Electric at \$44 1/2, Ices at \$185, Ropes at \$27, Hongkong Low Level Trams at \$5.15, Peak Trams at \$9, Steam Laundries at \$3.20 and A. S. Watsons at \$8.15.

NOTICES.

G. R. NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday, the 2nd of August to Saturday the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1915.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section.)

Capt. TOM D. GUNN'S AVIATION MEETING.

SHATIN—August 7th and 8th. Special Trains will leave Kowloon at 12.25, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.40 and 3.20 p.m. and will set down passengers close to the Grand Stand.

ALTERATIONS TO TIME TABLE.

On August 7th and 8th the train leaving Kowloon at 5.15 and the train leaving Shum Chun at 5.20 will be cancelled.

The express train leaving Kowloon at 4.00 p.m. will set down passengers at Taipei, Fanling or Sheng Shui on notice being given to the guard.

Trains leaving Kowloon at 11.25 and 11.35 and the train leaving Shum Chun at 3.00 will not stop at Shatin.

The train timed to leave Shum Chun at 3.10 and arrive at Kowloon at 4.14 will depart at 3.00 and arrive at 3.58 p.m.

By order,
H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

Kowloon, 5th August, 1915.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Cannot be beaten, if Equalled.

For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.		T/T Marks.....Nom.
Demand	1/8 1/16	Demand Germany.....2.35
30 d/s	1/9 1/8	T/T France.....2.35
60 d/s	1/9 3/16	Demand Paris.....2.35
4 m/s	1/9 1/4	On Haiphong.....9 1/2 prem.
T/T Shanghai.....78 1/2		On Saigon.....8 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight		On Bangkok.....88
T/T Singapore.....75		Buying.
T/T Japan.....85 1/2		4 m/s. L/C.....1/8 5/8
T/T India.....132 1/2		4 m/s. D/P.....1/9 1/8
Demand India.....133		6 m/s. L/C.....1/9 1/2
T/T Bombay.....133		30 d/s. Sney & M. 1/9 1/2
T/T Calcutta.....133		30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. 4 1/2
Demand Calcutta.....133		4 m/s. Marks.....Nom.
Demand Manila.....85 1/2		4 m/s. France.....2.46
T/T San F'co & N.Y. 4 1/2		6 m/s. France.....2.51
Demand New York 42		Gold Leaf per tael \$59
T/T Java.....105 1/2		Sovereign.....\$11.25 nom.
		Bar Silver ready.....22 7/16
		forward

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese.....20 cts. pieces	\$20	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$9 1/8
Cantonese.....10	\$20	Hongkong 10	\$9 1/8

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY. LONDON.
CALCUTTA. MANILA.
CANTON. PANAMA.
CEBU. PEKING.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
Kobe. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS.....4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 19,500,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—Antung, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, etc.

Agencies:—Nagasaki, Newchwang, etc.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital.....£1,200,000

Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up.....\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

